

Officiating Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters, 12th May 1897 to 7th July 1897.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Rangoon District, 8th July 1897 to 7th August 1898.

(Officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General and Officiating Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters, 20th September 1897 to 8th December 1897).

Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma District, 8th August 1898 to 31st October 1899.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras District, 1st November 1899 to 24th July 1901.

Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras Command, 25th July 1901 to 10th August 1904.

Commanded Bannu Brigade, 11th August 1904 to 18th March 1906.

Commanded Quetta Infantry Brigade, 19th March 1906 to 3rd April 1910.

Unemployed, 4th April 1910 to 24th March 1912.

Adjutant-General in India, 25th March 1912.

War services and rewards.

Burmese Expedition, 1886-88—

Despatches, London Gazette, 2nd September 1887, Medal with clasp.

Hasara Expedition, 1891—

Despatches, London Gazette, 20th October 1891—Clasp.

Hunsa Nagar Expedition, 1891-92—

As Commanding Royal Engineer—(wounded). Despatches, London Gazette, 21st June 1892—V. C. Brevet of Major.

Isasai Expedition, 1892.

Operations in Chitral, 1895—

With the relief force, storming of the Malakand Pass. Action near Khar on descent into Swat Valley. Passage of the Swat River; actions at Panjkora River and Mamazai. Despatches, London Gazette, 15th November 1895. Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. Medal with clasp.

Granted *C. B.* in 1907.

FROM THE 25TH MAY 1914, IN THE ROOM OF SURGEON-GENERAL A. M. CROFTS, C.I.E., I.M.S., RETIRED.

SURGEON-GENERAL G. F. A. HARRIS, C.S.I., V.H.S., I.M.S.

Commissions.

Surgeon (ranking with Lieutenant), 30th September 1878.

Major, 30th September 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 30th September 1898.

Colonel, 1st March 1910.

Surgeon-General, 1st April 1912.

Appointments.

Arrived in India, 6th April 1879.

General duty, Allahabad, 8th April 1879 to 5th May 1879.

Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Jail, Hardoi, 6th May 1879 to 14th September 1879.

Officiating Medical charge, 16th Bombay Infantry, 15th September 1879 to 20th September 1879.

General duty, Jhansi, 21st September 1879 to 31st December 1879.

Officiating Medical charge, 16th Bombay Infantry, 1st January 1880 to 30th January 1881.

Medical charge, 14th Madras Infantry, 31st January 1881 to 17th December 1881.

Civil Surgeon, Barisal, 18th December 1881 to 18th March 1882.

Officiating 2nd and 1st Residency Surgeon, General Hospital, Calcutta, 19th March 1882 to 7th April 1883.

2nd Residency Surgeon, General Hospital, Calcutta, 8th April 1883 to 30th September 1885.

Officiating Joint Civil Surgeon, Simla, and Medical charge, Army Headquarters Staff, 1st October 1885 to 31st December 1885.

Joint Civil Surgeon, Simla, 1st January 1886 to 3rd November 1890.

Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Nagpur, 4th November 1890 to 4th June 1898.

Officiating Principal Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, 15th June 1898 to 20th February 1900.

Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Nagpur, 21st February 1900 to 27th May 1900.

Officiating 2nd Physician, Medical College, Calcutta, 28th May 1900 to 31st December 1900.

Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine and 2nd Physician, Medical College, Calcutta, 1st January 1901 to 6th August 1909.

(Appointed Honorary Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.)

Officiating Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, 7th August 1909 to 31st December 1909.

Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, 1st January 1910 to 28th February 1910.

Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Bengal, 1st March 1910.

War services and rewards.

Afghan War, 1880.—Medal.

C.S.I., 12th December 1911.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bombay Light Horse.

No. 890.—Alexander Edwin Baird to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th August 1914.

United Provinces Horse.

1st (Southern) Regiment.

No. 891.—James Robert Robertson Silver to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 892.—Bridson Kermode Goldsmith to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 22nd August 1914.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 893.—Sidney Keith Scott to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 894.—Charles Ernest Low to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Donald Stuart Mackay to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 895.—Maurice Lionel McNamara to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 16th May 1914.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 896.—Lieutenant Francis Willoughby Luxton to be Captain, *vice* K. H. H. Kennedy, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Second Lieutenant Eustace Meredith Rice to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. W. Luxton, promoted. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Second Lieutenant George Ernest Bennett to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. H. Klosz, resigned. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Verner White Livingston Macassey to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Henry Norman Brock to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 897.—George Washington Talbot to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th August 1914.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 898.—The Hon'ble Captain Nicholas Dodd Beatson-Bell, C.I.E., resigns his commission. Dated the 14th August 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd October 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 23rd and 29th September 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
27th Light Cavalry.	Major Arthur Francis Henderson.	12th September 1914.	France.	Killed in action.
2nd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regiment.	Captain Hargrave Tindal Raleigh Curtis-Raleigh.	27th September 1914.	Deolali.	

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd October 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 82.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 24th September 1914 :—

To be Engineer.

Assistant Engineer Walter Richardson.

LEAVE.

No. 83.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant E. H. Marsden, Royal Indian Marine, two months (medical certificate).

Engineer H. Ellis, Royal Indian Marine, three months (medical certificate).

RETIREMENTS.

No. 84.—Lieutenant E. J. Constant, Royal Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th August 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th September, 1914.

No. 245.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 146 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act, except Section 135, to the Pattipooker Belgatchia Extension of the Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway.

No. 246.—Mr. Kanchi Pershad, Qualified Student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineering Establishment of State Railways as an Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 13th September 1914, and is posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 30th September, 1914.

No. 247.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 225, dated the 28th August 1914, Mr. H. W. Meakins, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 14th September 1914.

No. 248.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on behalf of the Central Provinces Railways Company, of a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge, from Pulgaon on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Arvi, a distance of 21·75 miles.

2. The railway will be known as the Pulgaon-Arvi Railway.

The 1st October, 1914.

No. 249.—The undermentioned gentlemen who have been appointed Assistant Engineers, State Railways, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, are posted as follows:—

Mr. E. P. Gordon,	}	to the North Western Railway.
Mr. F. C. Judges,		
Mr. H. M. Jameson,	}	to the Eastern Bengal Railway.
Mr. A. Lister-Jackson,		

Mr. J. M. Salusbury-Trelawny, to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 250.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 76, dated the 8th April 1914, Mr. A. H. Joscelyne, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 14th September 1914.

The 2nd October, 1914.

No. 251.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the North Western Railway, for a line of railway on the 5' 6" gauge from Shahdara on the North Western Railway to Narowal, a distance of about 48 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Shahdara Narowal Railway.

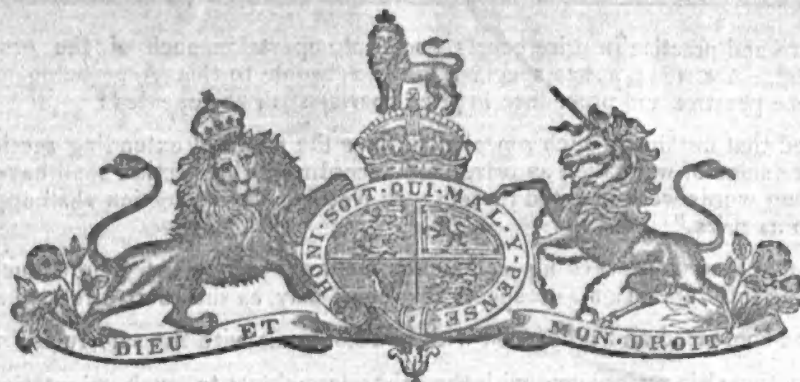
No. 252.—The undermentioned officers are transferred from the North Western Railway to the Indo-Burma Connection Survey:—

Mr. A. E. B. Sullen, Executive Engineer.
 „ R. McLean, Executive Engineer.
 „ C. O. C. Reilly, Assistant Engineer.
 „ F. R. Hawkes, District Traffic Superintendent.

No. 253.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 146, dated the 8th June 1914, Mr. W. R. R. M. Bennet, Assistant Signal Engineer, was, on relief of his duties as Officiating Signal Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, re-transferred to the North Western Railway.

No. 254.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 127, dated the 21st May 1914, Mr. F. H. L. Strange, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 15th September 1914.

T. RYAN,
 Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 41.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914.



Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th October, 1914.

No. 45.—The following Statute is published for general information:—

THE PRIZE COURTS (PROCEDURE) ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 13.]

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO PROCEDURE IN PRIZE COURTS.

[5th August 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

I.—(1) As from the date when rules under an Order in Council made after the passing of this Act in pursuance of section three of the Prize Courts Act, 1894, regulating

Procedure in prize courts,

57 & 58 Vict., c. 39.

(1631)

27 & 28
 Vict., c. 25.

the procedure and practice in prize courts, come into operation, such of the provisions of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, as are specified in the Schedule to this Act (being enactments relating to the practice and procedure in prize courts) shall be repealed:

Provided that nothing in such repeal shall have the effect of extending section sixteen of that Act to ships of war taken as prize, and accordingly that section shall have effect as if the following words were inserted therein:—" Nothing in this section shall apply to ships of war taken as prize."

(2) Any cause or proceeding commenced in any prize court before such rules as aforesaid come into operation as respects that court may, as the court directs, be either—

- (a) recommenced and proceeded with in accordance with the said rules; or
- (b) continued in accordance with the said rules subject to such adaptations as the court may deem necessary to make them applicable to the case; or
- (c) continued to the determination thereof in accordance with the procedure applicable to the case at the commencement of the cause or proceeding.

2. This Act may be cited as the Prize Courts (Procedure) Act, 1914, and shall be construed as one with the Naval Prize Act, 1864; and that Act and the Prize Courts Act, 1864, and this Act may be cited together as the Naval Prize Acts, 1864 to 1914.

Short title and construction.

SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS OF NAVAL PRIZE ACT, 1864, REPEALED.

Sections 7 and 8, 18 to 29, 32, 33, and 36, and in section 41, the words " either by warrant of arrest against the ship or goods, or by monition and attachment against the owner."

THE TRADE MARKS ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 16.]

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION SIXTY-FOUR OF THE TRADE MARKS ACT, 1905.

[7th August 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Clause (c) of sub-section (10) of section sixty-four of the Trade Marks Act, 1905, shall be and the same is hereby amended by insertion therein of the words " in respect of cotton piece goods or cotton yarn " immediately after the opening words, " No registration of a cotton mark."

Amendment of 5 Edw. 7, c. 15, s. 64.

2. This Act shall be construed as one with the Trade Marks Act, 1905, and the said Act of 1905 shall be construed and take effect from the date of its passing as if this Act had then formed part thereof.

Construction and commencement of Act.

3. This Act may be cited as the Trade Marks Act, 1914; and the Trade Marks Act, 1905, and this Act may be cited together as the Trade Marks Acts, 1905 and 1914.

Short title.

THE BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 17.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

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4. Special certificate in case of doubt.
5. Persons under disability.
6. Persons previously naturalized.
7. Revocation of certificate of naturalization.
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11. Status of widows.
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13. Loss of British Nationality by foreign naturalization.
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16. Saving of obligations incurred before loss of nationality.

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21. Evidence of certificates of naturalization.
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27. Definitions.
28. Repeal, short title, and commencement.

SCHEDULES.

THE BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5, GEO. 5, CH. 17.]

AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ENACTMENTS RELATING TO BRITISH NATIONALITY AND THE STATUS OF ALIENS.

[7th August 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I.

NATURAL-BORN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Definition of natural-born British subject.

1. (1) The following persons shall be deemed to be natural-born British subjects, namely:—

- (a) any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance; and
- (b) any person born out of His Majesty's dominions, whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth and either was born within His Majesty's allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted; and
- (c) any person born on board a British ship whether in foreign territorial waters or not:

Provided that the child of a British subject, whether that child was born before or after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

(2) A person born on board a foreign ship shall not be deemed to be a British subject by reason only that the ship was in British territorial waters at the time of his birth.

(3) Nothing in this section shall, except as otherwise expressly provided, affect the status of any person born before the commencement of this Act.

PART II.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

2. (1) The Secretary of State may grant a certificate of naturalization to an alien who makes an application for the purpose, and satisfies the Secretary of State—

- (a) that he has either resided in His Majesty's dominions for a period of not less than five years in the manner required by this section, or been in the service of the Crown for not less than five years within the last eight years before the application; and
- (b) that he is of good character and has an adequate knowledge of the English language; and
- (c) that he intends if his application is granted either to reside in His Majesty's dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

(2) The residence required by this section is residence in the United Kingdom for not less than one year immediately preceding the application, and previous residence, either in the United Kingdom or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions, for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application.

(3) The grant of a certificate of naturalization to any such alien shall be in the absolute discretion of the Secretary of State, and he may, with or without assigning any reason, give or withhold the certificate as he thinks most conducive to the public good, and no appeal shall lie from his decision.

(4) A certificate of naturalization shall not take effect until the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance.

(5) In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the requirements of this section as to residence shall not apply and the Secretary of State may in any other special case, if he thinks fit, grant a certificate of naturalization, although the four years' residence or five years' service has not been within the last eight years before the application.

3. (1) A person to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted by a Secretary of State shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and as from the date of his naturalization, have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

(2) Section three of the Act of Settlement (which disqualifies naturalized aliens from holding certain offices) shall have effect as if the words "naturalized or" were omitted therefrom. ^{12 & 13 Will. 3. c. 2.}

4. The Secretary of State may in his absolute discretion, in such cases as he thinks fit, grant a special certificate of naturalization to any person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists, and he may specify in the certificate that the grant thereof is made for the purpose of quieting doubts as to the right of the person to be a British subject, and the grant of such a special certificate shall not be deemed to be any admission that the person to whom it was granted was not previously a British subject.

5. (1) Where an alien obtains a certificate of naturalization, the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, on the application of that alien, include in the certificate the name of any child of the alien born before the date of the certificate and being a minor, and that child shall thereupon, if not already a British subject, become a British subject; but any such child may, within one year after attaining his majority, make a declaration of alienage and shall thereupon cease to be a British subject.

(2) The Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion in any special case in which he thinks fit, grant a certificate of naturalization to any minor, although the conditions required by this Act have not been complied with.

(3) Except as provided by this section, a certificate of naturalization shall not be granted to any person under disability.

6. An alien who has been naturalized before the passing of this Act may apply to the Secretary of State for a certificate of naturalization under this Act, and the Secretary of State may grant to him a certificate on such terms and conditions as he may think fit.

7. (1) Where it appears to the Secretary of State that a certificate of naturalization granted by him has been obtained by false representations or fraud, the Secretary of State may by order revoke the certificate, and the order of revocation shall have effect from such date as the Secretary of State may direct.

(2) Where the Secretary of State revokes a certificate of naturalization, he may order the certificate to be given up and cancelled, and any person refusing or neglecting to give up the certificate shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

8. (1) The Government of any British Possession shall have the same power to grant a certificate of naturalization as the Secretary of State has under this Act, and the provisions of this Act as to the grant and revocation of such a certificate shall apply accordingly, with the substitution of the Government of the Possession for the Secretary of State, and the Possession for the United Kingdom, and also, in a Possession where any language is recognised as on an equality with the English language, with the substitution of the English language or that language for the English language:

Provided that, in any British Possession other than British India and a Dominion specified in the First Schedule to this Act, the powers of the Government of the Possession under this section shall be exercised by the Governor or a person acting under his authority, but shall be subject in each case to the approval of the Secretary of State, and any certificate proposed to be granted shall be submitted to him for his approval.

(2) Any certificate of naturalization granted under this section shall have the same effect as a certificate of naturalization granted by the Secretary of State under this Act.

9. (1) This Part of this Act shall not, nor shall any certificate of naturalization granted thereunder, have effect within any of the Dominions specified in the First Schedule to this Act, unless the Legislature of that Dominion adopts this Part of this Act.

(2) Where the Legislature of any such Dominion has adopted this Part of this Act, the Government of the Dominion shall have the like powers to make regulations with respect to certificates of naturalization and to oaths of allegiance as are conferred by this Act on the Secretary of State.

(3) The Legislature of any such Dominion which adopts this Part of this Act may provide how and by what Department of the Government the powers conferred by this Part of this Act on the Government of a British Possession are to be exercised.

(4) The Legislature of any such Dominion may at any time rescind the adoption of this Part of this Act, provided that no such rescission shall prejudicially affect any legal rights existing at the time of such rescission.

PART III.

GENERAL.

National Status of Married Women and Infant Children.

10. The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject, and the wife of an alien shall be deemed to be an alien :
National status of married women. Provided that where a man ceases during the continuance of his marriage to be a British subject it shall be lawful for his wife to make a declaration that she desires to retain British nationality, and thereupon she shall be deemed to remain a British subject.

11. A woman who, having been a British subject, has by, or in consequence of, her marriage become an alien, shall not, by reason only of the death of her husband, or the dissolution of her marriage, cease to be an alien, and a woman who, having been an alien, has by, or in consequence of, her marriage become a British subject, shall not, by reason only of the death of her husband or the dissolution of her marriage, cease to be a British subject.
Status of widows.

12. (1) Where a person being a British subject ceases to be a British subject, whether by declaration of alienage or otherwise, every child of that person, being a minor, shall thereupon cease to be a British subject, unless such child, on that person ceasing to be a British subject, does not become by the law of any other country naturalized in that country :
Status of children.

Provided that, where a widow who is a British subject marries an alien, any child of hers by her former husband shall not, by reason only of her marriage, cease to be a British subject, whether he is residing outside His Majesty's dominions or not.

(2) Any child who has so ceased to be a British subject may, within one year after attaining his majority, make a declaration that he wishes to resume British nationality, and shall thereupon again become a British subject.

Loss of British Nationality.

13. A British subject who, when in any foreign State and not under disability, by obtaining a certificate of naturalization, or by any other voluntary and formal act, becomes naturalized therein, shall thenceforth be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject.
Loss of British nationality by foreign naturalization.

14. (1) Any person who by reason of his having been born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship is a natural-born British subject, but who at his birth or during his minority became under the law of any foreign State a subject also of that State, and is still such a subject, may, if of full age and not under disability, make a declaration of alienage, and on making the declaration shall cease to be a British subject.
Declaration of alienage.

(2) Any person who though born out of His Majesty's dominions is a natural-born British subject may, if of full age and not under disability, make a declaration of alienage, and on making the declaration shall cease to be a British subject.

15. Where His Majesty has entered into a Convention with any foreign State to the effect that the subjects or citizens of that State to whom certificates of naturalization have been granted may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that the Convention has been entered into by His Majesty ; and from and after the date of the Order any person having been originally a subject or citizen of the State therein referred to, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may, within the limit of time provided in the Convention, make a declaration of alienage, and on his making the declaration he shall be regarded as an alien and as a subject of the State to which he originally belonged as aforesaid.
Power of naturalised subjects to divest themselves of their status in certain cases.

16. Where any British subject ceases to be a British subject, he shall not thereby be discharged from any obligation, duty or liability in respect of any act done before he ceased to be a British subject.

Status of Aliens.

17. Real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a natural-born British subject; and a title to real and personal property of every description may be derived through, from or in succession to an alien in the same manner in all respects as through, from or in succession to a natural-born British subject:

Provided that this section shall not operate so as to—

- (1) Confer any right on an alien to hold real property situate out of the United Kingdom; or
- (2) Qualify an alien for any office or for any municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise; or
- (3) Qualify an alien to be the owner of a British ship; or
- (4) Entitle an alien to any right or privilege as a British subject, except such rights and privileges in respect of property as are hereby expressly given to him; or
- (5) Affect any estate or interest in real or personal property to which any person has or may become entitled, either mediately or immediately, in possession or expectancy, in pursuance of any disposition made before the twelfth day of May eighteen hundred and seventy, or in pursuance of any devolution by law on the death of any person dying before that day.

Trial of alien.

18. An alien shall be triable in the same manner as if he were a natural-born British subject.

Procedure and Evidence.

19.—(1) The Secretary of State may make regulations generally for carrying into effect the objects of this Act, and in particular with respect to the following matters:—

Regulations by Secretary of State.

- (a) The form and registration of certificates of naturalization granted by the Secretary of State;
- (b) The form and registration of declarations of alienage and declarations of resumption or retention of British nationality;
- (c) The registration by officers in the diplomatic or consular service of His Majesty of the births and deaths of British subjects born or dying out of His Majesty's dominions;
- (d) The time within which the oath of allegiance is to be taken after the grant of a certificate of naturalization;
- (e) The persons by whom the oath of allegiance may be administered, and the person before whom declarations of alienage and declarations of resumption of British nationality may be made;
- (f) Whether or not oaths of allegiance are to be subscribed as well as taken, and the form in which the taking and subscription are to be attested;
- (g) The registration of oaths of allegiance;
- (h) The persons by whom certified copies of oaths of allegiance may be given; and the proof in any legal proceeding of any such oaths;
- (i) The transmission to the United Kingdom, for the purpose of registration or safe keeping or of being produced as evidence, of any declarations, certificates or oaths, made, granted or taken out of the United Kingdom in pursuance of this Act or of any Act hereby repealed, or of any copies thereof, also of copies of entries contained in any register kept out of the United Kingdom in pursuance of this Act or any Act hereby repealed;
- (j) With the consent of the Treasury, the imposition and application of fees in respect of any registration authorised to be made by this Act or any Act

hereby repealed, and in respect of the making of any declaration or the grant of any certificate authorised to be made or granted by this Act or any Act hereby repealed, and in respect of the administration or registration of any oath: Provided that in the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the fee for the grant of a certificate shall not exceed five shillings.

(2) Any regulation made by the Secretary of State in pursuance of this Act shall be of the same force as if it had been enacted therein, but shall not, so far as respects the imposition of fees, be in force in any British Possession, and shall not, so far as respects any other matter, be in force in any British Possession in which any Act or Ordinance, or, in the case of a Dominion specified in the First Schedule to this Act, any regulation made by the Government of the Dominion under Part II of this Act, to the contrary of, or inconsistent with, any such regulation may for the time being be in force.

(3) Any regulations made by the Secretary of State under any Act hereby repealed shall continue in force and be deemed to have been made under this Act.

20. Any declaration made under this Act or under any Act hereby repealed may be proved in any legal proceeding by the production of the original declaration or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by the Secretary of State, or by any person authorised by him in that behalf, and the production of the declaration or copy shall be evidence of the person therein named as declarant having made the declaration at the date therein mentioned.

21. A certificate of naturalization may be proved in any legal proceeding by the production of the original certificate or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by the Secretary of State or by any person authorised by him in that behalf.

22. Entries in any register made in pursuance of this Act or under any Act hereby repealed may be proved by such copies and certified in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of State, and the copies of any such entries shall be evidence of any matters by this Act or by any Act hereby repealed or by any regulation of the Secretary of State, authorised to be inserted in the register.

23. If any person for any of the purposes of this Act knowingly makes any false representation or any statement false in a material particular, he shall, in the United Kingdom, be liable on summary conviction in respect of each offence to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months.

Form of oath of allegiance.
Act.

24. The oath of allegiance shall be in the form set out in the Second Schedule to this Act.

Supplemental.

Saving for letters of denization.

25. Nothing in this Act shall affect the grant of letters of denization by His Majesty.

26. (1) — Nothing in this Act shall take away or abridge any power vested in, or exercisable by, the Legislature, or Government of any British Possession, or affect the operation of any law at present in force which has been passed in exercise of such a power, or prevent any such Legislature or Government from treating differently different classes of British subjects.

(2) All Laws, Statutes and Ordinances made by the Legislature of a British Possession for imparting to any person any of the privileges of naturalization to be enjoyed by him within the limits of that Possession shall, within those limits, have the authority of law.

(3) Where any parts of His Majesty's Dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, the expression "British Possession" shall, for the purposes of this section, include both all parts under the central legislature and each part under a local legislature: Provided that nothing in this provision shall be construed as validating any Law, Statute or Ordinance with respect to naturalization made by any such local legislature in any case where the central legislature possesses exclusive legislative authority with respect to naturalization.

Definitions.

27. — (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, —

The expression "British subject" means a person who is a natural-born British subject, or a person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted:

The expression "alien" means a person who is not a British subject :

The expression "certificate of naturalization" means a certificate of naturalization granted under this Act or under any Act repealed by this or any other Act :

The expression "disability" means the status of being a married woman, or a minor, lunatic, or idiot :

The expression "territorial waters" includes any port, harbour, or dock.

(2) Where in pursuance of this Act, the name of a child is included in a certificate of naturalization granted to his parent, such child shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted.

28.—(1) The enactments mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.

Repeal, short title, and commencement.

(2) This Act may be cited as the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914.

(3) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January nineteen hundred and fifteen.

SCHEDULES.

Sections 8, 9, 19.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

LIST OF DOMINIONS.

The Dominion of Canada.

The Commonwealth of Australia (including for the purposes of this Act the territory of Papua and Norfolk Island).

The Dominion of New Zealand.

The Union of South Africa.

Newfoundland.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 24.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

"I, A.B., swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, King George the fifth, his Heirs and Successors, according to law."

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Section 28.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
25 Edw. 3. stat. 1 ...	Statute for those who are born in parts beyond the seas.	From "and in the right of other children" to the end of the statute.
42 Edw. 3. c. 10 ...	A statute made at Westminster on the first day of May in the forty-second year of King Edward III.	The whole chapter.
12 & 13 Will. 3. c. 2 ...	The Act of Settlement ...	In section three the words "naturalized or."
7 Anne, c. 5 ...	The Foreign Protestants (Naturalization) Act, 1709.	The whole Act.
4 Geo. 2, c. 21 ...	The British Nationality Act, 1730 ...	The whole Act.
13 Geo. 3, c. 21 ...	The British Nationality Act, 1772 ...	The whole Act.
33 & 34 Vict., c. 14 ...	The Naturalization Act, 1870 ...	The whole Act.
33 & 34 Vict., c. 102 ...	The Naturalization Oath Act, 1870 ...	The whole Act.
58 & 59 Vict., c. 43 ...	The Naturalization Act, 1895 ...	The whole Act.

THE ARMY (SUPPLY OF FOOD, FORAGE AND STORES) ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5. CH. 26.]

AN ACT TO ENABLE FOOD, FORAGE, AND STORES FOR HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES TO BE REQUISITIONED IN CASES OF EMERGENCY.

[7th August 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. The power of requisitioning carriages, horses, vessels, and aircraft in case of emergency conferred by the Army Act shall extend so as to include a power of requisitioning food, forage, and stores of all descriptions, and, accordingly, at the end of sub-section (2) of section one hundred and fifteen of the Army Act there shall be inserted the words "and also of food, forage, and stores of every description," and all the other provisions of that section and also the provisions of sections thirty-one, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and nineteen, and one hundred and twenty-one of the Army Act shall, so far as applicable, apply in relation to food, forage, and stores as they apply in relation to vessels.

Extension of section 115 of Army Act to food, forage and stores.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Army (Supply of Food, Forage, and Stores) Act, 1914.

THE PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS (TEMPORARY RULES) ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 27].

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE DURING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT HOSTILITIES TO MAKE RULES UNDER THE PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1907, AND THE TRADE MARKS ACT, 1905.

[7th August 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

7 Edw. vii, c. 29
5 Edw. vii, c. 15.

1.—(1) The power of the Board of Trade under section eighty-six of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, and section sixty of the Trade Marks Act, 1905, to make rules and to do such things as they think expedient for the purposes therein mentioned shall include power to make rules and to do such things as they think expedient for avoiding or suspending in whole or in part any patent or licence granted to, and the registration of any trade mark the proprietor whereof is, a subject of any State at war with His Majesty, and any proceedings on any application made by any such person under either of the said Acts, and for extending the time within which any act or thing may or is required to be done under those Acts.

(2) In relation to rules made under this Act the provisions of sub-section (3) of section sixty of the Trade Marks Act, 1905, shall not apply.

(3) If the rules made under this Act so provide the rules or any of them shall have effect as from the passing of this Act.

Short title.

2 This Act may be cited as the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914.

3 This Act and the rules made thereunder shall continue in force during the continuance of the present state of war in Europe and for a period of six months thereafter and no

Duration.

longer.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING (CERTIFICATES) ACT, 1914.

[4 AND 5 GEO. 5, CH. 42.]

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY. [10th August 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1—(1) For the purpose of granting certificates of competency as masters or mates to persons desirous of obtaining such certificates, examinations shall be held at such places as the Board of Trade direct.

(2) The Board of Trade may appoint times for the examinations and may appoint, remove, and re-appoint examiners to conduct the examinations, and determine the remuneration of those examiners, and may regulate the conduct of the examinations and the qualification of the applicants, and may do all such acts and things as they think expedient for the purpose of the examinations.

(3) Sections ninety-four and ninety-five of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, are hereby repealed. 57 and 58-Vict. c. 60.

2. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Certificates) Act, 1914, and the provisions of this Act shall be construed as if they were contained in Part II of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894; and the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1913, and this Act may be cited together as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 7th October, 1914.

No. 1767.—In pursuance of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in clause 4 of the Home Department notification no. 909, dated the 22nd August 1914, for the words "20" and "and under 40" shall be substituted "17" and "but not more than 45" in respect of subjects of the German Empire, and for the words "21" and "and under 34" shall be substituted "19" and "but not more than 42" in respect of male subjects of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

No. 1768.—In pursuance of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the third column of the Schedules annexed to the Home Department notifications nos. 907 and 908, of the 22nd August 1914, for the ages 20 and 30 years in the case of male subjects of the German Empire, and for the ages 21 and 33 years in the case of male subjects of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, shall be substituted the ages 17 and 45 years in the case of the former and 19 and 42 years in the case of the latter.

POLICE.

The 5th October, 1914.

No. 1038.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2) of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, no. 923, dated the 10th July 1908, as subsequently amended, the following addition shall be made, namely:—

"After the last item in the margin the words 'The line from Jacobabad to Kashmor' shall be inserted".

PUBLIC.

The 8th October, 1914.

No. 1840.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Controller of Currency will take rank in Article 32 of the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with the Home Department notification no. 328, dated the 10th February 1899.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th October, 1914.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

No. 83.-I.E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :

To be Honorary Knights Commanders.

His Highness Sultan Ali Bin Ahmed, Sultan of Alhauta (Lahej).

His Highness Sultan Ghalib Bin Awadth Al-Kayti, Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla.

By order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

for Secy. to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th October, 1914.

No. 2438-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Macwatt, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and as Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, with effect from the 21st September, 1914, and until further orders.

The 6th October, 1914.

No. 2446-Est.-A.—Major F. D. S. Fayrer, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, on return from leave, is posted as Residency Surgeon, Gwalior, with effect from the 14th September, 1914.

The 7th October, 1914.

No. 2185-I.-C.—In consequence of the misconduct of Ghulam Muhammad of Madras, he is hereby deprived of the title of "Khan Bahadur", which was conferred on him, as a personal distinction, in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 7-I.A., dated the 1st January, 1900.

No. 2467-Est.-A—Major C. B. McConaghy, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Civil Surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 12th September, 1914.

The 8th October, 1914.

No. 2189-I.-B.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the administered areas in the Hyderabad State, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 943-I-B., dated the 19th May 1910, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1281-S. R., dated the 17th March 1899, shall apply to the said areas, and that the provisions of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1140-F., dated the 14th August, 1914, shall also apply to the said areas subject to the following modifications, namely:—

1. For the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the said notification any Court having jurisdiction within the areas to which they are hereby applied, may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

2. All references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad, and all references to British India shall be read as referring to the areas to which the provisions of the said notification are hereby applied.

3. Rule 15 and clause (c) of rule 17 shall be omitted.

No. 2474-Est.-B.—Captain H. St. G. S. Scott, 2nd-4th Gurkha Rifles, Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Muskefry, Imperial Service Troops, from the 13th September, 1914, and to carry on these duties in addition to his own with effect from the 14th September, 1914, and during the absence on field service of Captain I. H. Gordon, 56th Punjabi Rifles (F. F.) or until further orders.

No. 2477-Est.-A—Mr. H. A. Close, C I E, on return from leave, resumed charge of the office of Inspector General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 16th September, 1914.

No. 2480-Est.-A.—The services of Lieutenant K. A. G. Evans-Gordon of the Political Department of the Government of India are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS:

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND FINANCE OFFICERS.

No. 1251-F. E.

Simla, the 30th September, 1914.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

In supersession of the Resolution in this Department, No. 281-F. E., dated the 17th January 1911, the following revised rules are prescribed for the examination of candidates in India for admission to the General List of the Indian Finance Department:—

I.—A register of candidates will be kept from which not less than three candidates for each vacancy will be nominated by the Government of India from time to time as vacancies are expected. Only candidates so nominated will be entitled to compete.

II.—Names will ordinarily be entered in the register only on the recommendation of a Local Government.

III.—On or before the 1st of May in each year Local Governments will send to the Government of India the names of any persons whom they desire to recommend for entry in the register. The list should be accompanied by a statement containing in respect of each such person —

- (1) A duly verified statement of age.
- (2) Copies of certificates of character and education.
- (3) A statement, duly supported, showing the mathematical reading which the candidate has done, and the examinations involving mathematics which he has passed.
- (4) Information regarding any services that may have been rendered to the State by his parents or family.

Before being recommended by a Local Government, each applicant must

* The words "Native of India" shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of His Majesty in India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only.

give satisfactory proof that he is a native of India within the meaning of the Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, section 6*.

IV.—The names of persons not possessed of high educational qualifications will not be registered. Clear and distinct hand-writing, a business familiarity with the English language, a good knowledge of arithmetic and an elementary knowledge of algebra are indispensable.

V.—The Government of India reserve an absolute discretion not only in regard to the selection of persons to be entered on the register of candidates but also as to the nomination of candidates to compete at the examination. It must be clearly understood that registration of a candidate's name does not in any way imply that he will be nominated for admission to examination.

VI.—The name of a registered candidate will be struck off the register when he has failed in two examinations. It will also be liable to be struck off if he has been twice nominated and has failed to appear at the examination on one or both occasions.

VII.—A candidate nominated for admission to one examination will not be admitted to a later examination unless again nominated.

VIII.—The age of a candidate on the first day of the month in which the examination is held must not be less than twenty-two and not more than twenty-five years. A candidate who has been continuously in Government employ since before the age of 25 may, however, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed to compete at the examination up to the age of 30, provided that he is satisfactorily recommended by the Head of his Department.

IX.—A nominated candidate before appearing at the examination must produce a certificate in the annexed form by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station :

CERTIFICATE.

I do hereby certify that I have examined A. B., a candidate for employment in the Indian Finance Department, and that I cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service in any part of India.

X.—Such candidate must also, before appearing for examination, produce a certificate of age from the officer in charge of the district in which his family reside, or, if they reside in a Presidency town or a Native State, from the Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent, respectively. To obtain this certificate the date and place of the candidate's birth must be proved before the district officer, Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent, as the case may be,

by documentary evidence, supplemented, where this is not conclusive proof, by statements of relatives and others on oath or solemn affirmation.

XI.—Nominated candidates will be examined in the subjects described in the schedule attached to this Resolution. No candidate will be admitted to the Department who fails to show a competent knowledge of the compulsory subjects, and the Government reserve the right of declining to make any appointment when no candidate reaches a high standard of proficiency.

XII.—The examination will be mainly by written questions and answers. The questions will be prepared, and the examination conducted, in such manner as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs.

XIII.—Some months before an examination is to be held, its date and place, and the conditions of examination, will be notified in the *Gazette of India*, and the number of vacancies which the Government expect to fill on the results of the examination will at the same time be stated.

XIV.—Subject to the above conditions, candidates will be appointed to the posts thrown open to competition according to their order of merit at the examination.

ORDERED that the Resolution be forwarded to the Departments of the Government of India, to the several Local Governments and Administrations with the request that it may be communicated to Directors of Public Instruction and all heads of colleges and schools in their respective provinces; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; to the Controller of Currency; to all Accountants General and Comptrollers; to all Chief Examiners and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; to the Examiner of Press Accounts; to the Examiner of Accounts, Lower Ganges Bridge Works; to the Audit Officer, Delhi Province; and to the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

SCHEDULE.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

Compulsory.

					Marks.
Writing and Composition	...	...	...	...	800

Optional.

Any two of—

(a) Political Economy and Economic History	400 each.
(b) Mathematics (pure and mixed)	...	...	...	...
(c) Physics	...	...	...	...
(d) Chemistry	...	...	...	...
(e) History (Indian and English)	...	...	...	...
(f) One classical language with its literature; viz., Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...

TOTAL ... 1,100

In the optional subjects the standard required will be that of the B.A. Honours degree in any Indian University where these subjects are prescribed.

The 7th October, 1914.

No. 1298-F. E.—Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 7-Financial (Funds), dated the 11th September 1914, and the revised edition (1914) of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.

India Office, London,
11th September 1914.

Financial (Funds),
No. 7.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

With reference to paragraph 12 of my Despatch Financial (Funds) No. 1, dated 30th January 1914, I now enclose 24 copies of Indian Civil Service Family Pensions. Revised edition of Regulations. a revised edition (1st April 1914) of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations. This edition embodies the changes sanctioned by that Despatch as the result of the recent valuation and all other alterations approved to date.

2. The Regulations, as revised, should be published in the *Gazette of India* for the information of all concerned.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) CREWE.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS.

The following regulations are designed to secure suitable provision for the widows and orphans of members of the Covenanted Indian Civil Service not being subscribers to the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Civil Funds:—

The Secretary of State for India in Council reserves to himself the absolute right to regulate from time to time the contributions to be required from Civil Servants under these regulations and to make any alterations in the regulations themselves that may appear to him equitable: provided always that the scale of pensions fixed thereby shall not be reduced in the case of actual incumbents. The Secretary of State in Council will endeavour to adjust the contributions to be levied from members exactly, so that they shall neither be too large nor too small to supply the pensions provided by these regulations. But if it should appear on experience that they have been fixed too low, the Government will not require any supplementary retrospective payments; and if they are found to have been fixed too high, no claim to refund will be admitted.

No insurance fund is established by these regulations. The contributions will be credited and the pensions charged directly to Indian revenues as civil receipts and charges. But in order to adjust the rates of contribution from time to time to what is necessary to supply the pensions provided by these regulations and no more, a separate *pro forma* account will be kept of all contributions levied and all payments made under these regulations and of the interest which would have been allowed upon such contributions if a mutual insurance fund had actually been established.

In accordance with the principle announced in this notification that the Government does not intend that the pensions provided by these regulations shall bring any charge on Indian revenues in excess of the amount specially sanctioned in aid of the pensions and for the cost of management, the rate of interest to be allowed in this *pro forma* account will be the rate which may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of State in Council upon a consideration of the market rates of the day. Conversion of sterling into rupees and of rupees into sterling in transactions under these regulations and in the *pro forma* account shall be made at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling.

All needful statistics of ages, births, marriages, and deaths will be carefully registered, and these statistics, with the *pro forma* accounts, will be submitted at such periods as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council to such actuary or actuaries as he may select, with instructions to investigate and ascertain whether the rates of contribution are such as will, at the rate of interest then to be reconsidered and refixed, supply

the pensions payable under these regulations and no more. The expense of such actuarial enquiries and reports shall be borne by the State.

Upon the report of the actuary or actuaries the Secretary of State in Council will order any necessary alterations in the rates of contribution.

The report of the actuary or actuaries, with the orders of the Secretary of State in Council thereupon, shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and no alteration ordered in the rates of contribution will take effect before the beginning of the month following the date of such publication. No retrospective adjustments will be made.

The benefits provided at the cost of the State are shown in the regulations; but should at any time appear from a valuation that the aggregate liabilities on account of those benefits, when the pension list shall have reached a normal state, will exceed 35,000*l.* per annum, they will be subject to such reduction as may be necessary to restrict the assistance to 35,000*l.* per annum, but the reduction shall in no case affect the benefits payable to incumbent annuitants.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF PENSIONS FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF COVENANTED CIVILIANS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Every Covenanted civil servant (except non-Europeans admitted as probationers prior to August 1914*), not being entitled to the benefits of any of the late Civil Funds, must, as a condition of his appointment, make the contributions and payments prescribed by these regulations according to his class, whether he is married or unmarried, and with or without children. Contributions commence from the date of arrival in India.

2. For the purposes of these regulations civil servants are classed as follows :—

Class I.—From 18 years' completed service.

„ II.—From 15 to 18 years' completed service.

„ III.—From 12 to 15 years' completed service.

„ IV.—From 7 to 12 years' completed service.

„ V.—Up to 7 years' completed service.

3. The pensions provided under these regulations are payable quarterly in advance, on or after 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

Pensioners residing in Europe receive payment from the Accountant-General and Director of Funds, India Office. Pensioners residing in India may either receive their pensions there in Indian currency at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling or in England in sterling; but having once exercised the option any subsequent change can only be permitted at the commencement of the official year.

4. The amounts of the pensions provided are as follows :—

TABLE I.—Annual Pension to a Widow during Widowhood, according to the Class of her Husband at the time of his death. (Regarding pension of a Widow after re-marriage see Article 17).

				CLASS OF HUSBAND AT DEATH.				
				I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
				£	£	£	£	£
Provided by Members ...	...	...	...	300	240	180	140	100
Do. Government ...	...	...	...	...	60	120	110	150
Total ...				300	300	300	250	250

* Non-Europeans admitted as probationers in August 1912 and 1913 were allowed the option of becoming members.

TABLE II.—Annual Pensions to the Orphan Children of all Classes alike.

				From Birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 till age of 12 years.	From age of 12 till age of 24 years for sons* and till mar- riage for daughters.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Provided by Members	...	...	...	18 15 0	37 10 0	75 0 0
Do. Government	...	...	...	6 5 0	12 10 0	25 0 0
Total				25 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0

The pensions of motherless orphans at all ages are made up by the Government to 100*l.* a year. An orphan in receipt of pension who becomes motherless is entitled to the increased rate with effect from the day following that of the mother's death.

On marriage, daughters are granted a donation of 250*l.*, provided by the Government.

* The pensions of sons admitted to pension with effect from a date prior to the 1st April 1914 continue till the age of 21 only (*vide* Article 18).

5. The pension of a minor orphan will be paid to his or her mother, or other duly appointed or recognised guardian.

Contributions.

6. The contributions for pensions under these regulations and the pensions of widows will be regulated by the class of the contributing member. A member cannot secure a higher pension for his widow by contributing as if he belonged to a higher class.

7. Contributions will be deducted from pay at the time of issue.

8. The circumstance that a member is not in receipt of pay does not relieve him from the necessity of paying his contributions.

9. *Donations* and disparity fines may be paid in one sum or in 12 equal monthly instalments. If paid in instalments interest on the unpaid portion will be levied at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The balance of any contribution due at a member's death will be recovered rateably, without further interest, from the pensions of his widow and orphans in four quarterly instalments.

10. The following are the rates of donations, disparity fines and monthly contributions prescribed for the present:—

TABLE III.—Donations payable by Members on entering the service married, on marriage, and re-marriage, before retirement, according to their age.

Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.	Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.	Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.
	£		£		£
21	60	35	115	49	470
22	62	36	125	50	490
23	64	37	140	51	505
24	68	38	160	52	520
25	72	39	190	53	535
26	76	40	220	54	560
27	80	41	260	55	580
28	84	42	300	56	600
29	88	43	330	57	620
30	92	44	360	58	630
31	96	45	385	59	635
32	100	46	410	60	635
33	105	47	435		
34	110	48	450		

TABLE IV.—Donations payable by Members on marriage and re-marriage after retirement, who take advantage of the provisions of Article 23.

	Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.	Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.
		£		£
	45	585	53	625
	46	590	54	625
	47	595	55	630
	48	600	56	630
	49	605	57	635
	50	610	58	635
	51	615	59	635
	52	620	60	635

TABLE VI.—Donations for children payable by a Member who has married or re-married after retirement and who takes advantage of the provisions of Article 23.

Member's Age.	Donation payable on Birth of a Son.	Donation payable on Birth of a Daughter.	Member's Age.	Donation payable on Birth of a Son.	Donation payable on Birth of a Daughter.
	£	£		£	£
45	128	398	55	245	543
46	137	408	56	258	559
47	147	422	57	273	575
48	158	436	58	286	592
49	169	450	59	300	609
50	181	465	60	314	626
51	193	480	61	328	643
52	206	495	62	342	660
53	219	511	63	356	677
54	232	527	64	369	694

TABLE VII.—Monthly Contribution payable by every Member while in the Service according to his Class.

Class.	Years' Service.		By each Married Member.		By each Member who is Unmarried or a Widower.	
			Fixed Sterling Rates.	Reduced temporarily 12½ per cent.	Fixed Sterling Rates.	Reduced temporarily 12½ per cent.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
V.	Under 7	...	1 13 4	1 9 2	1 5 0	1 1 10
IV.	7 to 12	...	2 16 8	2 9 7	1 15 0	1 10 7
III.	12 to 15	...	4 6 8	3 15 10	2 12 0	2 5 6
II.	15 to 18	...	6 16 8	5 19 7	3 12 0	3 3 0
I.	18 and over	...	9 13 4	8 9 2	4 15 0	4 3 1

TABLE VIII.—Additional monthly Contribution payable for Children by every Member while in the Service.

	Fixed Sterling Rates.	Reduced temporarily 12½ per cent.
	£ s. d.	s. d.
For a son	... 0 11 5	10 0
For a daughter	... 1 1 3	18 7

The monthly contribution for sons continues until 24 years of age, and for daughters until marriage.

No monthly contribution under Tables VII and VIII is payable by a member after his retirement from the Service; but on marriage or re-marriage after retirement the provisions of Article 23 apply to him.

Arrears.

11. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum is charged on arrears. Donations become due from the date on which the liability is incurred, *viz.*, on marriage or, in the case of donations in Table VI, on the birth of a child; but interest is not charged on sums paid within one month from the date on which they become due.

Reports of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

12. A civil servant who is married at the date of his admission into the service must report the fact of his marriage on his arrival in India, and the names and dates of birth of his children, if any have been born to him. A member in the service must report his marriage, or the birth of a child born in wedlock, or the death of his wife or child, within one month of the occurrence. These reports must be made in accordance with the instructions given in the Appendix, page 15.

13. A member in the service must report the birth of every child born alive; but if a child die before it is 30 days old, no payment in respect to it will be required. If the report of birth be not made within one month of the occurrence a fine of 12s. will be imposed, and an additional 2s. will be charged for each succeeding month's delay. After 12 months' delay medical evidence as to the state of the member's health must be furnished in order that it may be determined whether and, if so, on what terms, liability for orphan's pension shall be accepted.

14. If the report of a marriage be not made within one month of the occurrence, the donation payable will be increased 24 per cent., and interest thereon charged from the date of marriage. After six months' delay the donation will be increased 5 per cent, and interest charged as above. After 12 months' delay, medical evidence* as to the state of the member's health must be furnished in order that it may be determined whether and, if so, on what terms, liability for widow's pension shall be accepted.

15. In the event of the report of a marriage or the birth of a child not being made by a member during his lifetime, in accordance with the rules, the widow or child will not be entitled to any benefits.

Posthumous Child.

16. Provided the birth of a posthumous child is reported within one month of its occurrence and the contribution required by the regulations has been or is being paid for the father's youngest child, if any, living at the time of his death, a pension will be granted to the child without any payment if the child is born of a marriage contracted while the father was in the service. If, however, the child is born of a marriage contracted after the father's retirement from the service pension will only be granted if, in addition, the certificate of health required under Article 23 had been furnished by the father himself at the time of his marriage or subsequently, and the donation prescribed in Table VI paid as though the father were alive at the date of the child's birth.

Duration of Pensions.

17. If a widow re-marry she will retain half her pension during coverture, but if she again become a widow she will be entitled to revert to full pension as widow of her first husband, or, if her last husband have been a contributor, to receive a pension at her option as his widow. A widow can only receive one pension. Reduction to the half rate takes effect from the commencement of the quarter following that in which the re-marriage occurred; the full pension is restored from the day following that on which the pensioner again becomes a widow.

18. The pension of a male orphan is payable until he attains the age of 24 years unless he was admitted to pension with effect from a date prior to 1st April 1914 in which case his pension is payable until he attains the age of 21 years only.

19. The Secretary of State for India in Council will be prepared to consider an application for the commutation of a portion of the pension of a son with a view to the proceeds being applied to his advancement in life, provided that he has attained the age of 16.

Each case will be decided on its merits.

When the pension is payable out of India an application should be addressed to the Director of Funds, India Office—by the mother or guardian, until the pensioner attains the age of 21, and thereafter by the pensioner himself.

* See Form (D) in Appendix, page 1654.

When the pension is being drawn in India from a Government Treasury there it will rest with the Government of India to deal with the application which should be addressed to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Calcutta.

20. The pension of a female orphan continues until her marriage, and then ceases absolutely. It does not revive on widowhood.

Good Conduct.

21. The pensions provided under these regulations shall in all cases be held during good behaviour only, and will be withheld if any pensioner is found to be leading an immoral life, or on proof of any gross misconduct. In any such case the order of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or, when the pension is being drawn in India from a Government Treasury there, the order of the Government of India shall be final and conclusive.

Alienation of Pension.

22. A pension paid under these regulations may not be transferred or assigned, or in any way alienated from the pensioner to whom or for whose benefit it is payable.

Retired Members.

23. A member who marries after he has retired from the service on an annuity may, if he think fit, provide pension under these regulations for his widow or for his children resulting from such marriage or for both on the following conditions:—

(1) That reports of occurrences are made in accordance with the requirements of Articles 12 and 13, and subject to Articles 14 and 15, as in the case of members in the service.

(2) That a certificate of health, signed by two qualified medical practitioners showing that he is free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency, and that he is believed to be a good average life* is furnished either—

(a) with the report of the marriage if he wishes to provide pension for his widow and for children resulting from the marriage, or for his widow only, or—

(b) with the report of the birth of the first child resulting from the marriage if he wishes to provide pension for his children only.

(3) That the donations on marriage (see Tables IV and V), or on the births of children (see Table VI) are paid (see Articles 9 and 11, and, as regards posthumous children, Article 16).

24. An annuitant may withdraw his name from the list of members; but he will not be entitled to any refund of his payments under these regulations.

Members who resign the Service before becoming entitled to an Annuity.

25. A member who resigns the Service before becoming entitled to an annuity, will cease, *ipso facto*, to be a contributor. He will have no claim to any refund, and his family will not be entitled to any pensions under these regulations.

Dismissed Members.

26. A subscriber who is dismissed the service by competent authority will cease, *ipso facto*, to be a contributor. He will have no claim to any refund, and his family will not be entitled to any pensions under these regulations.

Declarations.

27. Declarations as to continued widowhood and the survival of children must be furnished quarterly to the Accountant General, India Office, or to the proper officer in India.

[APPENDIX.

Reports and applications under these Regulations should be made:—

1. To the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Calcutta, when the member is drawing pay in India or in a Colony to which he has gone direct from India.

2. To the Director of Funds, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., if the member is drawing his pay in England or in a Colony to which he has gone direct from England.

* See Form (D) in Appendix, page 1654.

FORM (A.) of a Letter reporting Marriage.

Sir,

I have to report my marriage on the
to

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.

I was born on the

My wife was born on the

I wish to pay the donation for which I have become liable in Rs. 100/-
as monthly instalments with interest

FORM (B) of a Letter reporting the Birth of a Child.

Sir,

I have to report the birth to me of a son on the 10th day of October, and I
request that the name Johnston may be entered in the pension
register kept under the Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.

FORM (C.)—Report of Death.

Sir,

I have to report the decease on the 10th day of October of my son (daughter) born on the
(or of my wife).

FORM (D.)—CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH.

We, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that we have carefully
and personally examined into the state of health of

and that we pronounce him free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency and
believe him to be a good average life.

Signatures of two }
qualified Medical }
Practitioners.

Date

DECLARATION.

I
hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that the contents of the above certificate are in all
respects true to the best of my knowledge and belief; that I have disclosed to
and

everything relating to my health and constitution; and that I believe myself to be a good
average life.

Signature of }
Applicant.

Date

ORDERED that the despatch and enclosure be published in the *Gazette of India* for
general information, with the intimation that a reprint of the Regulations will be issued
shortly.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 7th October, 1914.

No. 1295-F. E.—The services of Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., are
placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of
Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of the duties of
Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department. He will revert to his substantive appoint-
ment under the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the same date.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 9th October, 1914.

No. 1150-A.—The appointment of the following officers to the Military Accounts Department is confirmed with effect from the 31st October 1913 :—

Mr. Joshua Pariby, B. Sc.,

Mr. Bertram Gerhardt Temple Sanders.

No. 1304-F. E.—Mr. J. W. Young has been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the 22nd September 1914.

No. 1305-F. E.—Mr. T. H. Worgan, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for three months and in continuation, furlough for one year and eight months, with effect from the 25th September 1914.

Mr. J. R. Gunjkar has been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bombay, with effect from the 25th September 1914.

Mr. A. A. McGill, an Accountant, 1st Grade, in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office with effect from the 25th September 1914, and until further orders.

No. 1306-F. E.—Mr. C. Subrahmanya Ayyar, an Officer in Class III of the Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, has been granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days, with effect from the 29th September 1914.

No. 1307-F. E.—Mr. R. H. D. Lacey has been posted as Assistant Comptroller General (Coin Officer) Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st October 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 10th October, 1914.

No. 11016.—The following Order issued by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council is republished for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 8th day of September, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade in the following words :—

- (1) That the heading "Cartridges, charges, of all kinds, and their component parts," in His Majesty's Proclamation, dated the 3rd August, 1914, should read "Cartridges, charges, of all kinds, and their component parts, other than sporting cartridges, charges, and their component parts."
- (2) That there should be deleted from the list of articles included in His Majesty's Proclamation, dated the 5th August, 1914—

Field-glasses and telescopes,
Tin,

Tungsten,
Nitro-toluol.

- (3) That there should be deleted from the list of articles included in His Majesty's Proclamation, dated the 10th August, 1914—

Castor oil,	Digitalis and its preparations,
Boric acid,	All fine chemicals.

- (4) That the heading "Manganese" in the Proclamation, dated the 5th August 1914, should read—

Manganese, including ferro-manganese.

- (5) That the exportation of—

Iron ore,	Castor oil,
Raw rubber,	
Bladders, casings, and	
sausage skins,	

should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black-Seas other than those of Russia (except Baltic Ports), Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal

- (6) That there should be added to the list of prohibitions to all destinations contained in former Proclamations—

Field-glasses and telescopes,	Eucaïne hydrochlor.
Tungsten,	Ergot of rye and its preparations and alkaloids,
Wolfram ore,	Gentian and its preparations,
Nitro-toluol.	Glacial acetic acid,
	Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations,
Acetanilide,	Hydrobromic acid,
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and salicin,	Hydroquinone,
Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids,	Mannite,
Adrenin, adrenalin, and its preparations,	Neo-salvarsan,
Ammonium sulphocyanide,	Novocain,
Antipyrine (phenazone),	Oil of turpentine,
Balsam of Peru,	Paraldehyde,
Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates,	Paraffin, liquid, medicinal,
Cantharides and its preparations,	Pastilles, jujubes, lozenges and cachous generally containing prohibited ingredients,
Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid,	"Peptone Witte,"
Chrysarobin,	Phenacetin,
Citrate of magnesia.	Pilocarpine salts,
Citric acid, alkaline citrates and calcium citrate,	Potassium and its salts and preparations (including bichromate and prussiate of potash),
Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture,	Pyrogallic acid,
Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium,	Saccharin (including "saxin"),
Dulcitol,	Santonin and its preparations,
Dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal tar,	Sulphonal,
Emetin hydrochlor,	Sulphate of zinc,
	Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates,
	Thymol and its preparations,
	Trional.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Filzroy.

No 11017.—The following Order issued by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council is republished for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 11th day of September 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and

Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

And whereas, there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the effect that an order should be issued prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom to all destinations of the following articles: sugar, unrefined, sugar, refined, and candy; molasses; invert sugar; and all sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope;

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly:

Almeric Fitaroy.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 10th October, 1914.

No. 10969-20.—The following promotions in the superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr. R. T. Gibbs, Director of Telegraph Engineering, to act temporarily in the grade of Rs. 2,000 from the 18th April 1914 to the 21st June 1914.

Mr. H. C. A. Goodall, Officiating Postmaster General, Burma Circle, is appointed to officiate in the grade of Rs. 2,000 from the 3rd May 1914 to the 21st June 1914, and to act temporarily in that grade with effect from the 22nd June 1914 until further orders. This cancels Gazette Notification No. 5374-20, dated the 4th July 1914, so far as it relates to Mr. Goodall's temporary promotion.

Mr. W. S. Sharpe, Director of Telegraph Engineering, is appointed to act temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,400 with effect from the 25th June 1914.

No. 11034 180.—Mr. J. N. Parker, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is appointed to the charge of the wireless telegraph stations in India *vice* Captain L. Evans, R.E. whose services were replaced at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the 16th September 1914.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 9th October, 1914.

No. 485.—The Revd. Bertram Martin Maynard has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 487.—The Revd. Nicol Keith Anderson has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

SANITARY.

The 5th October, 1914.

No. 1730.—Captain H. W. Acton, I. M. S., is placed on special duty under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

The 9th October, 1914.

No. 1757.—Captain A. H. Napier, M. B., I.M.S., held a sub. *pro tempore* appointment in the Bacteriological Department from the 29th May to the 11th August 1914 (both days inclusive).

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th October, 1914.

No. 899—The following gracious message from His Majesty the King-Emperor to the British and Indian Troops arriving in Europe from India, is published for general information :—

Message to British Troops.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and men, you have been recalled from service in India, together with your comrades from that country, to fight for the safety and honour of my Empire.

Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been devastated and France has been invaded by the same powerful foe.

I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers. Duty is your watchword, and I know your duty will be nobly done.

I shall follow your every movement with deepest interest, and mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress; indeed your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts.

I pray God to bless you and guard you and bring you back victorious.

Message to Indian Troops.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and men, I look to all my Indian soldiers to uphold the *izzat* of the British Raj against an aggressive and relentless enemy.

I know with what readiness my brave and loyal soldiers are prepared to fulfil this sacred trust on the field of battle shoulder to shoulder with their comrades from all parts of the Empire.

Rest assured that you will always be in my thoughts and prayers.

I bid you go forward to add fresh lustre to the glorious achievements and noble traditions of courage and chivalry of my Indian Army whose honour and fame are in your hands.

Simla, the 9th October 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

SPECIAL.

No. 900.—In pursuance of Section 2 of the Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance, 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Major C. Kaye, C.I.E., Deputy Chief Censor for India, as an officer authorised to supply or to approve information for publication, *vice* Colonel W. Malleon, C.I.E. Dated 9th October 1914.

INDIAN CENTRAL FLYING SCHOOL.

No. 901.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to gazette the appointment of the undermentioned officer :—

Mr. Sydney Charles Parr, Engineer, Indian Central Flying School.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 902.—The undermentioned Indian Military Pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 8th July 1914 :—

- No. 1448, Abdur Rauf Khan.
- No. 1449, T. C. Narasimhan.
- No. 1450, A. Abdul Ali'm.
- No. 1451, Narayanan Nair.

COMMANDS.

No. 903.—Colonel W. S. Delamain, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, to be a Colonel on the Staff, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated the 27th September 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 904.—Lieutenant Frank Dutton Frost, The Cheshire Regiment, Supply and Transport Corps, is admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 21st September 1914.

Lieutenant Frost will have seniority in the rank of Lieutenant from the 23rd August 1908.

No. 905.—Lieutenant Harold William Markwick, The Connaught Rangers, Supply and Transport Corps, is admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 23rd September 1914.

Lieutenant Markwick will have seniority in the rank of Lieutenant from the 15th November 1908.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 906.—Hubert James Narroove Flaxman to be Second Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated 9th October 1914.

No. 907.—Melville Grev-Smith to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated 9th October 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 903.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

Supplement, dated the 7th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 4th September 1914, pages 7081 and 7083.

War Office,
7th September 1914.

* * * * *

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made at the War Office. Dated 5th August 1914:—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel O. A. G. FitzGerald, 18th King George's Own Lancers, Indian Army, to be personal Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War.

* * * * *

General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade. Dated 5th August 1914:—

* * * * *

Major L. R. Vaughan, 7th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 8th September 1914, pages 7107 and 7108.

India Office,
8th September 1914.

The KING has approved the following appointments:—

Major-General Lawrence Henry Williams, Indian Army, Unemployed Supernumerary List, to be Colonel of the 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Major-General Charles Irwin Fry, Indian Army, Commanding Belgaum Brigade, to be Colonel of the 125th Napier's Rifles.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the admission of the undermentioned gentlemen to the Indian Medical Service :—

To be Lieutenants.

Dated 1st August 1914.

John Walter Pigeon.
Maurice Lawrence Treston.
Peter Vieira, M.B.
Bhainini Mohon Mitra.
Philip Savage.
Thomas Bond Paul.
Amir Chand, M.B.
Robert Lee, M.B.
Nilkanth Shriram Javar
Tadepally Sankara Sastry.
Jamal ud din, M.B.
Ferozeshah Bapuji Chenoy.
Sadanala Bashiam Venugopal.
Charles de Carteret Martin, M.B.
Joseph Henry Smith, M.B.

The KING has approved the cancellation by the following Officers of the Indian Army of their resignation of the Service, previously notified as under :—

Captain Kenneth Bright Joynson. (Notified in the " London Gazette " of 16th June 1914, with effect from the 3rd June 1914.)

* * * * *

The KING has approved the transfer of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Colonel Richard Cranley Onslow. Dated 26th July 1914.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis George Rodney Ostryan. Dated 20th August 1914.

The KING has approved the retirement of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and * * * :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Francis Garnett Atkinson, C.B. Dated 1st September 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Willoughby Richards. Dated 20th August 1914.

Major Thomas William Hathway Joas. Dated 12th August 1914.

Major Malcolm Henry Burdett Geddes (since deceased). Dated 16th August 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Duer, M.B., F.R.C.S. Dated 28th November 1913.

* * * * *

The King has approved the transfer of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army to the retired list, in consequence of ill-health :—

* * * * *

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Sutherland Brownlow. Dated 1st September 1914.

Supplement, dated the 9th September 1914, to the " London Gazette," dated the 8th September 1914, pages 7173 and 7124.

War Office,
9th September 1914.

* * * * *

Service Battalions.

The undermentioned are granted the temporary rank of Captain. Dated 10th September 1914 :—

* * * * *

Captain Francis Ludlow Wood (Permanent Half Pay), Indian Army.
Lucius Emilius Fagan, late Captain, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Fourth Supplement, dated the 10th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 6th September 1914, pages 7193 and 7194.

War Office,
10th September 1914.

* * * * *

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * * *

(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade).

* * * * *

Dated 15th August 1914.

Colonel A. R. Dick, C.B., Indian Army.

* * * * *

Temporary Appointment.

The date of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel O. A. G. FitzGerald's appointment is 9th August 1914, and not as notified in the Gazette of 7th September 1914.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 11th September 1914, pages 7219 and 7220.

War Office,
11th September 1914.

* * * * *

Reserve Cavalry.

The undermentioned are granted temporary rank as stated :—

Dated 12th September 1914.

As Majors—

Major Arthur Knox Armstrong (Retired), Indian Army.

* * * * *

As Captains—

Captain Alfred Ross Withers (Retired), Indian Army.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Colonels are granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.
Dated 24th August 1914 :—

C. A. Fowler, D.S.O.

* * * * *

H. B. Borradaile, D.S.O.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 500.—The undermentioned 3rd Grade Cantonment Magistrate is granted increased staff pay at the rate of Rs. 500 per mensem :—

Captain J. K. Knowles, Indian Army, Supernumerary List,—with effect from the 6th October 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 210.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

Arthur Tregelles Pridham, M.B.
 John O'Leary, M.B.
 George Adam Jolly, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
 Abdurrahman Khan Laudie, M.B.
 Cuthbert Lindsay Dunn
 William Henry Odum.
 Raghuber Dayal Saigol, F.R.C.S.E.
 Cecil Edward Bulteel
 John Lumsden Lunham, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
 Frederick Colin Rogers.
 Clayton Alexander Francis Hingston

}—1st September 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 911.—The undermentioned 4th Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 3rd Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 1st September 1914 :—

Arthur Frederick Joseph D'Arcy.
 Harold Bartholomew Blaker.
 William St. Alban He dricks.
 Arthur Elloy Lewis.
 Samuel Stanley Gaynor.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 912.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 18th September 1914 :—

William Ernest Kirkpatrick (Supernumerary 1st Class).
 Hugh Alexander Poyntz.
 Alfred Baldwin DeSouza.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 913.—The following promotions are made :—

5th Cavalry.

Ressaidar Budhu Singh to be Risaldar and Jemadar Lukman Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Narayan Singh, Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 8th August 1914.

17th Cavalry.

Jemadar Gauhar Ali to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadars Muhammad Raza and Wazir Muhammad to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 8th September 1914.

98th Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Rai Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Jiawan, deceased ; with effect from the 11th August 1914.

114th Mahattas.

Colour-Havildar Balaji Rao Chauhan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shuiram Powar, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st August 1914.

119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

Jemadar Shaik Abdul Shakur to be Subadar and Havildar Jalaluddin Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Pudi Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 13th September 1914.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Colour-Havildar Lal Sher to be Jemadar, *vice* Burhan Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 10th August 1914.

Havildar Karim Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Tamin Khan, resigned ; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

and Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Tejganje Limbu to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Motilal Limbu to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhola Sing Kandari, transferred to the 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles ; with effect from the 8th May 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

27th Mule Corps.

No. 914.—The following promotions are made :—

Jemadars Maluk Khan and Ram Singh to be Ressaidars ; with effect from the 2nd September 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 915.—Captain Robert Long Gamlen, M.D., Temporary Half-Pay List, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 28th August 1914.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 916.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are pleased to confer a Good Service Pension of £100 per annum on the undermentioned officer :—

FROM THE 22ND MAY 1914, IN THE ROOM OF GENERAL W. S. HATCH, R.A., DECEASED.

Major-General L. J. E. Bradshaw, C.B., Indian Army (Retired).

Commissions.

2nd-Lieutenant, 10th September 1875.
Lieutenant, 10th September 1875.
Captain, 10th September 1886.
Major, 10th September 1895.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 18th November 1896.
Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th September 1901.
Brevet-Colonel, 10th February 1904.
Substantive Colonel, 11th March 1907.
Major-General, 7th October 1907.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, King's Own Scottish Borderers, 10th September 1875 to 2nd July 1879.
Officiating Wing Officer, Quartermaster and Adjutant, 24th Punjab Infantry, 3rd July 1879 to 24th April 1887.
Wing Officer, 35th Sikhs, 25th April 1887 to 8th November 1887.
Officiating Wing Commander and officiating Commandant, 29th Punjab Infantry, 9th November 1887 to 29th September 1888.
Wing Commander, 35th Sikhs, 30th September 1888 to 5th March 1891.
Brigade-Major, River Column, Hazara Field Force, 6th March 1891 to 18th September 1891.
Special duty, Gilgit, 19th September 1891 to 1st November 1892.
Wing Commander, 35th Sikhs, 2nd November 1892 to 21st May 1899.
Commandant, 17th Infantry, 22nd May 1899 to 21st May 1906.

Unemployed, 22nd May 1906 to 10th March 1907.
 Colonel-on-the-Staff, Commanding Jhansi Brigade, 11th March 1907 to 22nd July 1907.
 Commanding Jhansi Brigade, 23rd July 1907 to 27th September 1908.
 Commanding Bareilly Brigade, 28th September 1908 to 22nd July 1911.
 Unemployed from 23rd July 1911 to 4th February 1914.
 Retired on 5th February 1914.

War services and rewards.

Afghanistan, 1878-80.—(2nd) Bazar Valley Expedition. Affairs with the Ghilzais at and near Juddalak. March from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar and battle of Kandahar. Despatches, G. G. Os. Nos. 177 and 327 of 1880.—Medal with clasp. Bronze star.
N.-W. Frontier of India, Hazara, 1891.—Despatches, G. G. O. No. 816 of 1891.—Medal with clasp.
N.-W. Frontier of India, Hunza Nagar, 1891.—Despatches, G. G. O. No. 397 of 1892.—Clasp.
British Central Africa.—Operations against Slave Traders, 1895. Mentioned in Despatches (India Office letter, 29th September 1895). Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Medal and clasp.
Sudan, 1896.—Dongola Expedition.—Queen's Medal and Khedive's Medal.
N.-W. Frontier of India, 1897-98.—Relief of Chakdara. Malakand.—Operations in Bajaur and Mamund country.—Utman Khel. Despatches, G. G. O. No. 89 of 1897.—Medal with 2 clasps.
Companion of the Order of the Bath, 28th June 1907.

ORGANISATION.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 917.—Paragraph 7 of the late Military Department Notification No. 961, dated the 3rd November 1905, is cancelled, and the following paragraph substituted :—

At the conclusion of the examination in the subjects of the fourth year, in which the practical knowledge of Military Medical Pupils is tested, the Principal of the Medical College will report to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, on their fitness for admission to the Indian Subordinate Medical Department. Those declared fit will then be examined by written papers issued by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and common to all the Colleges, in the following subjects :—

Medicine.	Pathology.
Surgery.	Hygiene.
Midwifery.	Materia Medica.

This examination will commence on the third Monday in April of each year.

A Supplementary Examination will be held on the third Monday in October of each year to re-examine those Military Medical Pupils who were remanded for six months in consequence of failing to qualify at the April examination.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 918.—Lieutenant Hugh Stanley Cheshire to be Captain, *vice* M. H. Arnott, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 16th July 1914.

Bombay Light Horse.

No. 919.—John Crawford to be Veterinary Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 3rd September 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 920.—Gordon Sidey Hardy to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 22nd August 1914.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 921.—Veterinary Lieutenant John Gollan to be Veterinary Captain. Dated the 15th August 1914.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 922.—Lieutenant Maurice Joseph Determes resigns his commission. Dated the 21st September 1914.

Carl Frederick Hollinshead Tacchella to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 2nd September 1914.

Second Lieutenant Arthur James Baldwin resigns his commission. Dated the 9th September 1914.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 923.—Peter Scott to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 7th August 1914.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 924.—Ramsay Hannay Young to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 7th August 1914.

Eustace Edward Gunter to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 7th August 1914.

Anthony Edward Cumming to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th August 1914.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 925.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Harold Brown, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., (Retired) to be Medical Officer, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th August 1914.

Calcutta Scottish Volunteers.

No. 926.—Major Thomas William Richardson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th August 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th October 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 30th September and 6th October 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decese.	Place of Decese.	REMARKS.
52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).	Captain Alexander Marjoribanks.	28th September 1914.	Datta Khol, Tochi Valley.	Was Wing Commander, Northern Waziristan Militia.
Military Works Services	Sub-Conductor George Hamilton Ricketts.	4th October 1914	Murrea.	Was Supervisor, 1st Grade, Military Works, Kuldana.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th October, 1914.

No. 255.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a preliminary survey being carried out by the agency of the North Western Railway for the following lines of railway on the 2' 6" gauge in the Bari Doab:—

- (1) From Lahore to Ajnala and Gurdaspur—a distance of about 75 miles.
- (2) From Ajnala to Amritsar—a distance of about 17 miles.
- (3) From Gurdaspur to Butari—a distance of about 37 miles.
- (4) From Butari to Harike Pattan—a distance of about 42 miles.

2. This survey will be known as the Bari Doab railway survey.

No. 256.—Major R. S. Muter, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, temporarily attached to Inspection Circle No. 6, Bombay, is transferred to the North Western Railway and appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, until further orders.

No. 257.—Colonel E. W. Walton, Chief Engineer, 1st class, is on recall from leave, placed on special duty under the Railway Board until further orders.

No. 258.—Lieutenant L. Fraustadt, R.E., Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II (old scale) of that Establishment from the 20th July 1914 and for so long as he holds the appointment of Assistant Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

The 7th October, 1914.

No. 259.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Agency of Messrs. Martin and Company of Calcutta, for a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Sainthia on the East Indian Railway to Naya Dumka, a distance of about 41 miles.

2. This survey will be known as the Sainthia Naya Dumka railway survey.

The 8th October, 1914.

No. 260.—Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is transferred temporarily to the North Western Railway.

The 9th October, 1914.

No. 261.—The undermentioned officers are transferred from the North Western Railway to the Indo-Burma Connection Survey:—

- Mr. R. McLean, Executive Engineer.
- Mr. R. R. Byron, Assistant Engineer.
- Mr. C. O. C. Reilly, Assistant Engineer.
- Mr. F. R. Hawkes, District Traffic Superintendent.

Railway Board's Notification No. 252 dated 2nd October 1914, is cancelled.

No. 262.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers are, on their return from leave, posted to Indo-Burma Connection Survey:—

- Mr. P. H. Maffin.
- Mr. E. R. Casement.
- Mr. J. A. Bell.

No. 263.—Mr. E. G. Rodwell, Executive Engineer, is on recall from leave, posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 264.—Mr. F. W. Allum, Executive Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Agent of that Railway, with effect from the 17th September 1914 and until further orders.

No. 265.—The services of Mr. R. B. Addis, Executive Engineer, State Railways, are lent to the Hoshiarpur-Doab Branch Railways Company.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 42. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th October, 1914.

No. 4594-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla by special motor trolley from Summer Hill Station at 3 P.M. on Saturday, the 17th October 1914. His Excellency's departure will be private.

A Viceregal salute will be fired as His Excellency leaves Viceregal Lodge.

His Excellency will visit Dehra Dun from the 18th October to the 1st November and arrive at Delhi at 8-30 A.M. on the 2nd November.

His Excellency's arrival at, and departure from, Dehra Dun and arrival at Delhi will be private.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party during the tour should be addressed 'Viceroy's Camp' without the addition of any post town.

(1667)

The party accompanying His Excellency will be :—

The Hon'ble A. Hardinge.

The Hon'ble D. Hardinge.

Miss Ostell.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.

H. A. F. Metcalfe, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Private Secretary.

Captain G. K. Molineux, A.-D.-C.

All communications, *other than those of an urgent nature*, should as usual be addressed to the headquarters of the several Departments at Simla.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th October, 1914.

Ordinance to prohibit financial and other dealings with any State at war with His Majesty and to provide for the punishment of persons contravening any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty the King-Emperor, relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings with His Majesty's enemies.

ORDINANCE No. VI OF 1914.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to prohibit financial and other dealings with any State at war with His Majesty and to provide for the punishment of persons contravening the provisions of any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty the King-Emperor, for the time being in force, relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings with His Majesty's enemies ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called The Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, 1914.

Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, the district of Angul, the Shan States and the Parganas of Spiti and it applies also to—

(a) all British and Native Indian subjects of His Majesty within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India; and

(b) all servants of His Majesty whether British subjects or not within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

2. (1) During the continuance of a state of war between His Majesty and any State it shall not be lawful to contribute to, or participate in, or assist in the floating of, any loan raised by or on behalf of the Government of such State, or to advance money to, or enter into any contract or dealings with, or otherwise to aid, abet or assist the Government of such State.

(2) Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be punishable as if he had committed an offence under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

Act XLV of 1860.

3. During the continuance of a state of war between His Majesty and any State, any person who contravenes any of the provisions of any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty for the time being in force, relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings with any subject of such State, or any person residing, carrying on business or being in the territories, colonies or dependencies of such State, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

4. Where a company, association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, has done any act which is an offence under this Ordinance, every

member or officer of such company, association or body who is knowingly a party to such act, shall be deemed to have committed such offence.

5. A certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India, or by any officer of Government authorised in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, certifying to the fact that on the date specified in such certificate any State was or was not at war with His Majesty, shall be conclusive evidence of such fact.

6. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to prohibit anything done by command of, or under license granted by or under the authority of His Majesty or the Governor General.

7. (1) No Court shall proceed to the trial of any offence under this Ordinance unless upon complaint made by order of, or under the authority of the

Governor General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

(2) No Court inferior to a Court of Session shall try any offence punishable under section 2, and no Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under section 3.

HARDINGE or PENSHURST,

Viceroy and Governor General.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The 14th October, 1914.

An Ordinance to amend the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

ORDINANCE No VII of 1914.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to amend the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914.

2. In section 3, sub-section (2), of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, hereinafter called "the said Ordinance", the following amendments shall be made, namely—

(a) in clause (b), the word "and" where it occurs for the second time shall be omitted;

(b) after clause (c), the following shall be added, namely:—

"and

(d) that foreigners residing or being in British India, shall be prohibited from carrying on trade or business or from dealing with any property, moveable or immovable, or shall only carry on trade or business, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General in Council may impose or shall deal with any such property in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct."

3. After section 3 of the said Ordinance the following section shall be inserted, namely—

"3A. The power conferred by section 3 may be exercised, so far as the same may be applicable, in respect of any company or association, or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which any member or officer is a foreigner and which has an office, agency or place of business in British India."

4. (1). Section 4 of the said Ordinance shall be renumbered section 4, sub-section (1), and in the said sub-section as renumbered, for the word "foreigner" the word "person" shall be substituted.

(2). After section 4 (1) as renumbered, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(2) Where a company, association or body of individuals has done any act which is an offence under sub-section (1), every member or officer of such company, association or body who is knowingly a party to such act, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the said sub-section."

HARDINGE or PENSHURST,

Viceroy and Governor General.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 46.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Walter Francis Rice, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 47.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (2) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Robert Edward Vaughan Arbuthnot, being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council *vice* Mr. W. F. Rice, C.S.I., resigned.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 16th October, 1914.

No. 48.—The services of the Hon'ble Sir W. H. Vincent, Kt., I.C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Secretary in the Legislative Department.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 49.—Mr. A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E., I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department during the absence on deputation of the Hon'ble Sir W. H. Vincent, Kt., I.C.S., with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

H. T. CULLIS,

Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 50.—Mr. J. Nissim, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate temporarily as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department *vice* Mr. A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E., I.C.S., with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 15th October, 1914.

No. 1608.—Mr. H. W. Lyle is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st October 1914.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th October, 1914.

No. 2047.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, cap 18), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. L. Hannay, I.C.S., to be a temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, with effect from the 12th October 1914, until a permanent successor to Sir Charles Arnold White, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed and has assumed charge of the office of Chief Justice of that Court.

The 15th October, 1914.

No. 2068.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to John Boylan of Lahore.

The 16th October, 1914.

No. 2102.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914 (Punjab Act III of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. A. LeRossignol, I.C.S., a District and Sessions Judge in the Punjab, to be Third Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court for a period of six months, with effect from the 21st October 1914.

MEDICAL.

The 12th October, 1914.

No. 959.—The services of Captain H. A. H. Robson, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 23rd September 1914.

The 13th October, 1914.

No. 961.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Fridmore, M.B., I.M.S.

Major J. Good, M.B., I.M.S.

Major A. Fenton, M.B., I.M.S.

Major E. A. Walker, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain W. S. Nealor, I.M.S.

Captain C. H. Fielding, M.B., I.M.S.

Major H. Emslie-Smith, M.B., I.M.S.

Major F. A. F. Barnardo, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain A. H. Proctor, M.D., I.M.S.

Captain E. B. Munro, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain C. A. Godson, I.M.S.

Captain V. B. Green Armytage, M.D., I.M.S.

Captain A. A. C. McNeill, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain C. R. O'Brien, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain C. Newcomb, M.B., I.M.S.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October, 1914.

No. 2514-Est.-A.—Major C. B. McConaghy, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Agency Surgeon, Bhopal, with effect from the 26th September, 1914.

No. 2517-Est.-A.—Mr. W. P. Barton, C. I. E., of the Political Department, on recall from leave, is attached to the Hazara District, with effect from the 16th September 1914.

No. 2521-Est.-A.—The services of Mr. S. W. Laden La, an officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 7th October, 1914.

The 13th October, 1914.

No. 2225-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Regulation for the better administration of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, 1895, as follows :—

After section 101 (i) (f) the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“(f) (f) the control of the sale of food or drink intended for human consumption.”

The 14th October, 1914.

No. 2547-Est.-A.—Captain C. S. H. Robarts, 75th Carnatic Infantry, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 3rd October, 1914.

The 15th October, 1914.

No. 2556-Est.-A.—Major F. E. Wilson, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Medical Officer, Mewar Bhil Corps, with effect from the 30th September, 1914.

No. 2559-Est.-A.—Major J. H. Hugo, D. S. O., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Residency Surgeon in Kashmir, with effect from the 26th September, 1914.

No. 2569-Est.-B.—Major E. C. Corbyn, 18th King George's Own Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the 3rd October, 1914, and, in addition, as Inspecting Officer, Patiala, Kashmir and Rampur States Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the 5th October, 1914, and during the absence on field service of Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Pennington, M.V.O., 9th Hodson's Horse, and Captain G. C. W. Willis, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, or until further orders.

No. 2570-Est.-B.—Captain H. Denning, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore States Imperial Service Cavalry and Mysore Transport, with effect from the 11th October, 1914, and during the absence on field service of Major L. E. Denning, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, or until further orders.

No. 2577-Est.-B.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Rose, 1st-1st K. G. O. Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the 10th October, 1914, and during the absence of Brigadier-General H. D. Watson, C.I.E., M. V.O., or until further orders.

No. 2581-Est.-B.—Captain A. N. Kerr, 33th Dogras, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer of the same troops, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 10th October, 1914, and while Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Rose, 1st-1st K. G. O. Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), officiates as Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, or until further orders.

No. 684-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 503-W., dated the 22nd September 1914, the following paper having been presented to Parliament by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is published for general information :—

DESPATCH FROM HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA RESPECTING THE RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Eduard Grry.

London, September 1, 1914.

SIR,

THE rapidity of the march of events during the days which led up to the outbreak of the European war made it difficult, at the time, to do more than record their progress by telegraph. I propose now to add a few comments.

The delivery at Belgrade on the 23rd July of the Austrian note to Serbia was preceded by a period of absolute silence at the Ballplatz. Except Herr von Tschirsky, who must have been aware of the tenour, if not of the actual words of the note, none of my colleagues were allowed to see through the veil. On the 22nd and 23rd July, M. Dumaine, French Ambassador, had long interviews with Baron Macchio, one of the Under-Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, by whom he was left under the impression that the words of warning he had been instructed to speak to the Austro-Hungarian Government had not been unavailing, and that the note which was being drawn up would be found to contain nothing with which a self-respecting State need hesitate to comply. At the second of these interviews he was not even informed that the note was at that very moment being presented at Belgrade, or that it would be published in Vienna on the following morning. Count Forgach, the other Under-Secretary of State, had indeed been good enough to confide to me on the same day the true character of the note, and the fact of its presentation about the time we were speaking.

So little had the Russian Ambassador been made aware of what was preparing that he actually left Vienna on a fortnight's leave of absence about the 20th July. He had only been absent a few days when events compelled him to return. It might have been supposed that Duc Avarna, Ambassador of the allied Italian Kingdom, which was bound to be so closely affected by fresh complications in the Balkans, would have been taken fully into the confidence of Count Berchtold during this critical time. In point of fact his Excellency was left completely in the dark. As for myself, no indication was given me by Count Berchtold of the impending storm, and it was from a private source that I received on the 15th July the forecast of what was about to happen which I telegraphed to you the following day. It is true that during all this time the "Neue Freie Presse" and other leading Viennese newspapers were using language which pointed unmistakably to war with Serbia. The official "Fremdenblatt," however, was more cautious, and till the note was published, the prevailing opinion among my colleagues was that Austria would shrink from courses calculated to involve her in grave European complications.

On the 24th July the note was published in the newspapers. By common consent it was at once styled an ultimatum. Its integral acceptance by Serbia was neither expected nor desired, and when, on the following afternoon, it was at first rumoured in Vienna that it had been unconditionally accepted, there was a moment of keen disappointment. The mistake was quickly corrected, and as soon as it was known later in the evening that the Servian reply had been rejected and that Baron Giesl had broken off relations at Belgrade, Vienna burst into a frenzy of delight, vast crowds parading the streets and singing patriotic songs till the small hours of the morning.

The demonstrations were perfectly orderly, consisting for the most part of organised processions through the principal streets ending up at the Ministry of War. One or two attempts to make hostile manifestations against the Russian Embassy were frustrated by the strong guard of police which held the approaches to the principal embassies during those days. The demeanour of the people at Vienna, and, as I was informed, in many other principal cities of the Monarchy, showed plainly the popularity of the idea of war with Serbia, and there can be no doubt that the small body of Austrian and Hungarian statesmen by whom this momentous step was adopted gauged rightly the sense, and it may even be said the determination, of the people, except presumably in portions of the provinces inhabited by the Slav races. There had been much disappointment in many quarters at the avoidance of war with Serbia during the annexation crisis in 1908 and again in connection with the recent Balkan war. Count Berchtold's peace policy had met with little sympathy in the Delegation. Now the flood-gates were opened, and the entire people and press clamoured impatiently for immediate and condign punishment of the hated Servian race. The country certainly believed that it had before it only the alternative of subduing Serbia or of submitting sooner or later to mutilation at her hands. But a peaceful solution should first have been attempted. Few

seemed to reflect that the forcible intervention of a Great Power in the Balkans must inevitably call other Great Powers into the field. So just was the cause of Austria held to be, that it seemed to her people inconceivable that any country should place itself in her path, or that questions of mere policy or prestige should be regarded anywhere as superseding the necessity which had arisen to exact summary vengeance for the crime of Serajevo. The conviction had been expressed to me by the German Ambassador on the 24th July that Russia would stand aside. This feeling, which was also held at the Ballplatz, influenced no doubt the course of events, and it is deplorable that no effort should have been made to secure by means of diplomatic negotiations the acquiescence of Russia and Europe as a whole in some peaceful compromise of the Servian question by which Austrian fears of Servian aggression and intrigue might have been removed for the future. Instead of adopting this course the Austro-Hungarian Government resolved upon war. The inevitable consequence ensued. Russia replied to a partial Austrian mobilisation and declaration of war against Serbia by a partial Russian mobilisation against Austria. Austria met this move by completing her own mobilisation, and Russia again responded with results which have passed into history. The fate of the proposals put forward by His Majesty's Government for the preservation of peace is recorded in the White Paper on the European Crisis. On the 28th July I saw Count Berchtold and urged as strongly as I could that the scheme of mediation mentioned in your speech in the House of Commons on the previous day should be accepted as offering an honourable and peaceful settlement of the question at issue. His Excellency himself read to me a telegraphic report of the speech, but added that matters had gone too far; Austria was that day declaring war on Serbia, and she could never accept the conference which you had suggested should take place between the less interested Powers on the basis of the Servian reply. This was a matter which must be settled directly between the two parties immediately concerned. I said His Majesty's Government would hear with regret that hostilities could not be arrested, as you feared they would lead to European complications. I disclaimed any British lack of sympathy with Austria in the matter of her legitimate grievances against Serbia, and pointed out that, whereas Austria seemed to be making these the starting point of her policy, His Majesty's Government were bound to look at the question primarily from the point of view of the maintenance of the peace of Europe. In this way the two countries might easily drift apart.

His Excellency said that he too was keeping the European aspect of the question in sight. He thought, however, that Russia would have no right to intervene after receiving his assurance that Austria sought no territorial aggrandisement. His Excellency remarked to me in the course of his conversation that, though he had been glad to co-operate towards bringing about the settlement which had resulted from the ambassadorial conferences in London during the Balkan crisis, he had never had much belief in the permanency of that settlement, which was necessarily of a highly artificial character, inasmuch as the interests which it sought to harmonise were in themselves profoundly divergent. His Excellency maintained a most friendly demeanour throughout the interview, but left no doubt in my mind as to the determination of the Austro-Hungarian Government to proceed with the invasion of Serbia.

The German Government claim to have persevered to the end in the endeavour to support at Vienna your successive proposals in the interest of peace. Herr von Tschirsky abstained from inviting my co-operation or that of the French and Russian Ambassadors in carrying out his instructions to that effect, and I had no means of knowing what response he was receiving from the Austro-Hungarian Government. I was, however, kept fully informed by M. Schebeko, the Russian Ambassador, of his own direct negotiations with Count Berchtold. M. Schebeko endeavoured on the 25th July to persuade the Austro-Hungarian Government to furnish Count Szapary with full powers to continue at St. Petersburg the hopeful conversations which had there been taking place between the latter and M. Sazonof. Count Berchtold refused at the time, but two days later (30th July), though in

the meantime Russia had partially mobilised against Austria, he received M. Schebeko again, in a perfectly friendly manner, and gave his consent to the continuance of the conversations at St. Petersburg. From now onwards the tension between Russia and Germany was much greater than between Russia and Austria. As between the latter an arrangement seemed almost in sight, and on the 1st August I was informed by M. Schebeko that Count Szapary had at last conceded the main point at issue by announcing to M. Sazonof that Austria would consent to submit to mediation the points in the note to Serbia which seemed incompatible with the maintenance of Servian independence. M. Sazonof, M. Schebeko added, had accepted this proposal on condition that Austria would refrain from the actual invasion of Serbia. Austria, in fact, had finally yielded, and that she herself had at this point good hopes of a peaceful issue is shown by the communication made to you on the 1st August by Count Mensdorff, to the effect that Austria had neither "banged the door" on compromise nor cut off the conversations. M. Schebeko to the end was working hard for peace. He was holding the most conciliatory language to Count Berchtold, and he informed me that the latter, as well as Count Forgach, had responded in the same spirit. Certainly it was too much for Russia to expect that Austria would hold back her armies, but this matter could probably have been settled by negotiation, and M. Schebeko repeatedly told me he was prepared to accept any reasonable compromise.

Unfortunately these conversations at St. Petersburg and Vienna were cut short by the transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia. Germany intervened on the 31st July by means of her double ultimatums to St. Petersburg and Paris. The ultimatums were of a kind to which only one answer is possible, and Germany declared war on Russia on the 1st August, and on France on the 3rd August. A few days delay might in all probability have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities in history.

Russia still abstained from attacking Austria, and M. Schebeko had been instructed to remain at his post till war should actually be declared against her by the Austro-Hungarian Government. This only happened on the 6th August when Count Berchtold informed the foreign missions at Vienna that "the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had been instructed to notify the Russian Government that, in view of the menacing attitude of Russia in the Austro-Servian conflict and the fact that Russia had commenced hostilities against Germany, Austria-Hungary considered herself also at war with Russia."

M. Schebeko left quietly in a special train provided by the Austro-Hungarian Government on the 7th September. He had urgently requested to be conveyed to the Roumanian frontier, so that he might be able to proceed to his own country, but was taken instead to the Swiss frontier, and ten days later I found him at Berne.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador stayed on till the 12th August. On the previous day he had been instructed to demand his passport on the ground that Austrian troops were being employed against France. This point was not fully cleared up when I left Vienna. On the 9th August, M. Dumaine had received from Count Berchtold the categorical declaration that no Austrian troops were being moved to Alsace. The next day this statement was supplemented by a further one, in writing, giving Count Berchtold's assurance that not only had no Austrian troops been moved actually to the French frontier, but that none were moving from Austria in a westerly direction into Germany in such a way that they might replace German troops employed at the front. These two statements were made by Count Berchtold in reply to precise questions put to him by M. Dumaine, under instructions from his Government. The French Ambassador's departure was not attended by any hostile demonstration, but his Excellency before leaving had been justly offended by a harangue made by the Chief Burgomaster of Vienna to the crowd assembled before the steps of the town hall, in which he assured the people that Paris was in the throes of a revolution, and that the President of the Republic had been assassinated.

The British declaration of war on Germany was made known in Vienna by special editions of the newspapers about midday on the 5th August. An abstract of your speeches in the House of Commons, and also of the German Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag of the 4th April, appeared the same day, as well as the text of the German ultimatum to Belgium. Otherwise few details of the great events of these days transpired. The "Neue Freie Presse" was violently insulting towards England. The "Fremdenblatt" was not offensive, but little or nothing was said in the columns of any Vienna paper to explain that the violation of Belgian neutrality had left His Majesty's Government no alternative but to take part in the war.

The declaration of Italian neutrality was bitterly felt in Vienna, but scarcely mentioned in the newspapers.

On the 5th August I had the honour to receive your instruction of the previous day preparing me for the immediate outbreak of war with Germany, but adding that, Austria being understood to be not yet at that date at war with Russia and France, you did not desire me to ask for my passport or to make any particular communication to the Austro-Hungarian Government. You stated at the same time that His Majesty's Government of course expected Austria not to commit any act of war against us without the notice required by diplomatic usage.

On Thursday morning, the 13th August, I had the honour to receive your telegram of the 12th, stating that you had been compelled to inform Count Mensdorff, at the request of the French Government, that a complete rupture had occurred between France and Austria, on the ground that Austria had declared war on Russia who was already fighting on the side of France, and that Austria had sent troops to the German frontier under conditions that were a direct menace to France. The rupture having been brought about with France in this way, I was to ask for my passport, and your telegram stated, in conclusion, that you had informed Count Mensdorff that a state of war would exist between the two countries from midnight of the 12th August.

After seeing Mr. Penfield, the United States Ambassador, who accepted immediately in the most friendly spirit my request that his Excellency would take charge provisionally of British interests in Austria-Hungary during the unfortunate interruption of relations, I proceeded, with Mr. Theo Russell, Counsellor of His Majesty's Embassy, to the Ballplatz. Count Berchtold received me at midday. I delivered my message, for which his Excellency did not seem to be unprepared, although he told me that a long telegram from Count Mensdorff had just come in but had not yet been brought to him. His Excellency received my communication with the courtesy which never leaves him. He deplored the unhappy complications which were drawing such good friends as Austria and England into war. In point of fact, he added, Austria did not consider herself then at war with France, though diplomatic relations with that country had been broken off. I explained in a few words how circumstances had forced this unwelcome conflict upon us. We both avoided useless argument. Then I ventured to recommend to his Excellency's consideration the case of the numerous stranded British subjects at Carlsbad, Vienna, and other places throughout the country. I had already had some correspondence with him on the subject, and his Excellency took a note of what I said, and promised to see what could be done to get them away when the stress of mobilisation should be over. Count Berchtold agreed to Mr. Phillpotts, till then British Consul at Vienna under Consul-General Sir Frederick Duncan, being left by me at the Embassy in the capacity of Chargé des Archives. He presumed a similar privilege would not be refused in England if desired on behalf of the Austro-Hungarian Government. I took leave of Count Berchtold with sincere regret, having received from the day of my arrival in Vienna, not quite nine months before, many marks of friendship and consideration from his Excellency. As I left Francis Joseph, together with an expression of my hope that His Majesty would pass through these sad times with unimpaired health and strength. Count Berchtold was pleased to say he would deliver my message.

Count Walterskirchen, of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, was deputed the following morning to bring me my passport and to acquaint me with the arrangements made for my departure that evening (14th August). In the course of the day Countess Berchtold and other ladies of Vienna society called to take leave of Lady de Bunsen at the embassy. We left the railway station by special train for the Swiss frontier at 7 P.M. No disagreeable incidents occurred. Count Walterskirchen was present at the station on behalf of Count Berchtold. The journey was necessarily slow, owing to the encumbered state of the line. We reached Buchs, on the Swiss frontier, early in the morning of the 17th August. At the first halting place there had been some hooting and stone throwing on the part of the entraining troops and station officials, but no inconvenience was caused, and at the other large stations on our route we found that ample measures had been taken to preserve us from molestation as well as to provide us with food. I was left in no doubt that the Austro-Hungarian Government had desired that the journey should be performed under the most comfortable conditions possible, and that I should receive on my departure all the marks of consideration due to His Majesty's representative. I was accompanied by my own family and the entire staff of the embassy, for whose untiring zeal and efficient help in trying times I desire to express my sincere thanks. The Swiss Government also showed courtesy in providing comfortable accommodation during our journey from the frontier to Berne, and, after three days' stay there, on to Geneva, at which place we found that every provision had been made by the French Government, at the request of Sir Francis Bertie, for our speedy conveyance to Paris. We reached England on Saturday morning, the 22nd August.

I have, &c.,

MAURICE DE BUNSEN.

The 16th October, 1914.

No 2593-*Est.-B.*—Lieutenant H. A. Goldsmith, 95th Russell's Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Central India States Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the 13th October 1914, and during the absence on field service of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Ferguson-Davie, C.I.E., D.S.O., 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force), or until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 13th October, 1914.

No 1321-*F. E.*—Mr. A. Rajagopala Iyer was appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General from the 25th August to the 24th September 1914.

No 1322-*F. E.*—Mr. F. P. B. Wood, Government Examiner of Accounts, Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 29th September 1914.

No 1323-*F. E.*—Mr. W. Alder, I.C.S., Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months and, in continuation, furlough for ten and a half months, with effect from the 24th September 1914.

Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, I.C.S., has been posted as Accountant General and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Punjab, with effect from the 24th September 1914.

The 16th October, 1914

No 1188. Accts.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. M. Bruce, I.A., Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Military Accounts Department, up to and January 1915, on medical certificate.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th October, 1914.

No 27.—Mr. R. H. Tickell, C. I. E., Chief Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, is promoted substantively to that class, with effect from the 20th September 1914.

M. NETHERSOLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 15th October, 1914.

No. 1051-F-152-5.—On return from combined leave Mr. R. S. Hole, Deputy Conservator of Forests, resumed charge of the office of Forest Botanist at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, from Mr. R. N. Parker, with effect from the forenoon of 5th October 1914.

From the same date Mr. R. N. Parker, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator of Forests on the Punjab cadre.

The 16th October, 1914.

No. 1062-F-268-3.—On return from leave, Mr. G. S. Hart, C. I. E., resumed charge of the Office of the Inspector General of Forests on the forenoon of 10th October 1914.

From the same date Mr. M. Hill, Officiating Inspector General of Forests, reverted to his substantive appointment of Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces.

No 1058-F-265-3.—Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bengal, on foreign service, is permitted to retire from the Indian Forest Service with effect from the 4th July 1914.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 16th October, 1914.

No 1543-48-3—Lieutenant L. H. Jackson, I. A., is appointed Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, on probation, with effect from the 7th September 1914.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LIGHTING OF COASTS.

Simla, the 17th October, 1914.

No. 11325-7.—In accordance with the provisions of section 16 of the Burma Coast-lights Act, 1879 (IX of 1879), the Governor General in Council has directed the publication of the following *pro forma* account shewing the receipts and charges in connection with the Burma coast-lights for the year which ended on the 31st March 1914.

Annual *pro forma* account of the Burma Coast-light Dues for the year 1913-14.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE UP TO		Interest at 4 per cent on capital expenditure.	Annual sinking fund payment necessary to liquidate the capital expenditure incurred to date in 60 years assuming interest at the rate of 3 per cent.	Excess of the annual receipts over the annual establishment and maintenance charges.*	Profit or loss.
Year.	Amount.				
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913-14 ...	47,03,178	1,88,127	29,894	2,62,520	+44,499

*NOTE.—General charges on account of the supervision of the Lights by the Principal Port Officer, Burma, and by other Administrative Officers of the Government, also the cost of pensions to the establishment, are not included in the charges incorporated in this statement.

SALT.

The 17th October, 1914.

No. 11447.—Mr. W. H. H. Money, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 21st July 1914 *vice* Mr. G. F. Buckley retired.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 17th October, 1914.

No. 11465-146.—Mr. A. C. McWatters, I.C.S., is placed on special duty in the Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the 9th October 1914.

No. 11480-100.—Mr. A. H. Ley, I.C.S., is confirmed as Director General of Commercial Intelligence, with effect from the 2nd July 1914.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th October, 1914.

No. 11497-196.—Mr. H. F. P. Tulloch, Postmaster-General, 4th grade, in charge of the Bihar and Orissa Circle, is granted privilege leave for 3 months preparatory to retirement, with effect from the 21st October 1914.

On his return from leave Mr. H. A. Sams, I. C. S., Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, has been posted to the Central Circle, with effect from the 6th October 1914 and Mr. P. G. Rogers, I.C.S., reverted as Postmaster-General, 4th grade, from that date.

On his return from leave Mr. G. W. Schoeneman, Postmaster-General, 4th grade, is posted to the Bihar and Orissa Circle.

Mr. M. P. C. Byrne, Deputy Postmaster-General, 1st grade, Madras, continued to officiate as Postmaster-General, 4th grade, in charge of the Central Circle from the 1st to the 5th October 1914 inclusive. He will act as Postmaster-General, 4th grade, and hold charge of the Bihar and Orissa Circle from the 21st October 1914 and until relieved by Mr. G. W. Schoeneman.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th October, 1914.

No. 11551-1.—Mr. H. H. Hood, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted such privilege leave as was due to him on the 17th September 1914, in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

CUSTOMS.

The 17th October, 1914.

No 25-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in this Department Nos. 6722 and 6788, dated the 5th August 1914 and Nos. 7104 and 7991, dated the 10th and 29th August 1914 respectively, the

Column I. Prohibited goods.	Column II. Exceptions.
Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description ;	Except exports by land.
Mining cables ;	
Mules ; 	Except exports by land.
Naval and Military stores of every description, including tents, uniform, boots, shoes, harness and other equipment ;	
Railway material and material for telegraphs and telephones, barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same ; 	Except 'Teak' to the United Kingdom.
Range-finders ,	
Slaughter cattle ; 	Except exports by land.
Searchlight apparatus ;	
Sheep and goats ; 	Except exports by land.
Submarine mines and torpedoes ;	
Torpedo net defence and parts thereof ;	
Veterinary instruments and appliances ;	
Veterinary medicines.	

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 12th October, 1914.

No. 489.—The services of the Reverend R. M. Kirwan, a chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

The 14th October, 1914.

No. 497.—The services of the Reverend G. E. Dodd, a junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

No. 499.—The Reverend A. D. Talbot has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 501.—The Reverend Douglas Lyall Chandlee Dunlop, M.A., has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 16th October, 1914.

No. 1797.—The services of Captain E. S. Phipson, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 1799.—On recall from leave, Major S. P. James, I.M.S., Assistant Director General, Indian Medical Service (Sanitary), is placed on special duty under the Director General, Indian Medical Service, with effect from the 5th October 1914.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th October 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 927.—The following gentlemen are appointed Second Lieutenants in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified :—

Edward Cameron Ker
William Henry Richard Clifford
Eustace Aiberic Macnee

}—16th October 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 928.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Second Supplement dated the 14th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 11th September 1914, pages 7283 and 7285.

*War Office,
14th September 1914.*

SERVICE BATTALIONS.

The undermentioned are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant :—

Dated 15th September 1914.

John Colin MacDougall Stewart, late Lieutenant, Indian Army.

"London Gazette," dated the 15th September 1914, pages 7295 and 7300.

*War Office,
15th September 1914.*

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Assistant Censor (graded for purposes of pay as a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, at the War Office)—

Dated 7th August 1914.

Captain E. A. Maude, 26th Punjabis, Indian Army.

Dated 10th August 1914.

(Graded for purposes of pay as a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade)—

Captain E. A. Maude, 26th Punjabis, Indian Army.

* * * * *

The undermentioned University Candidates to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 16th September 1914:—

UNATTACHED LIST, INDIAN ARMY.

• Charles Reginald Glyn.

Gordon West Hodgen.

* * * * *

Supplement dated the 16th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 15th September 1914, pages 7375, 7377 and 7378.

War Office,

16th September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). Lieutenant George F. H. Faithfull, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, to be Adjutant, 12th (Service) Battalion. Dated 6th September 1914.

* * * * *

The Highland Light Infantry. Lieutenant Guy E. Balfour, 98th Infantry, Indian Army, to be Adjutant, 11th (Service) Battalion. Dated 8th September 1914.

* * * * *

Service Battalions.

The undermentioned are granted the temporary rank of Major:—

Dated 17th September 1914.

John Alan Francis Field, late Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * *

Third Supplement dated the 17th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 15th September 1914, pages 7385 and 7386.

War Office,

17th September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade):—

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Trevor, Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Dated 11th August 1914.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated 18th September 1914, Pages 7397, 7398 and 7411.

War Office,

18th September 1914.

SERVICE BATTALIONS.

The undermentioned are granted the temporary rank of Captain. Dated 19th September 1914 :—

Lieutenant Denyss Chamberlaine Wace, retired pay, late Indian Army.

MEMORANDA.

Colonel Francis G. Atkinson, C.B., retired pay, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Brigadier-General. Dated 1st September 1914.

India Office,

September 18, 1914.

The KING has approved the admission of the undermentioned Officer to the Indian Army :—

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Raymond Wycliffe Russell, by exchange from The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment). Dated 19th September 1914, but to rank from 18th December 1911.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 929.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

Frederick William Mathews, L.R.C.P. & S.I., L.M. (Dub.),—15th April 1914.

Hector Alfred Richardson,—18th September 1914.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 930.—No. 1202, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon P. Ratnam Pillai, to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar, *vice* 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon ranking as Jemadar, P. ■ Patrudu, invalided ; with effect from the 30th September 1914.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 931.—Staff-Sergeant Owen Harcourt Burns, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* George Hamilton Ricketts, deceased ; with effect from the 5th October 1914.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 932.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Francis McKenzie, *seconded*, to be Commissary, *seconded*,

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Francis Maher to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Frank Edwin Miller to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor Michael Cahill to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, and

Conductor Henry John Morphey, supernumerary on reversion to arsenal duty, to be absorbed,

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain John Leather, deceased; with effect from the 19th September 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 933.—The following promotions are made :—

16th Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Raghunath Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ranjit Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 23rd August 1914.

33rd Punjabis.

Jemadar Buland Khan to be Subadar, Havildar-Major Kirpal Singh and Colour-Havildar Kalandar Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th September 1914.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Jemadar Babajirao Dalvi to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Gopal Waje to be Jemadar, *vice* Ladu Sawant, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 24th August 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 934.—The following promotions are made to complete establishments on the expansion of Mule Cadres :—

2nd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant Wali Muhammad, 9th Mule Corps, to be 1st Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant,

3rd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant Ali Muhammad, 5th Mule Corps, to be 2nd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant,

3rd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant Wazir Chand, 8th Mule Corps, to be 2nd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant ;

with effect from the 2nd September 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

United Provinces Horse.

2nd (Northern) Regiment.

No. 935.—Major John Forest Maxwell (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission. Dated the 31st August 1914.

Madras Artillery Volunteers "The Duke's Own."

No. 936.—Captain George Adolf Bambridge resigns his commission. Dated the 22nd September 1914.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

No. 937.—Major Sir Richard Harington, *Bart.*, resigns his commission. Dated the 23rd July 1914.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 938.—Leslie Neeve Flatt to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th December 1913.

Charles Claude Edmondstone Manson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th July 1914.

Second Lieutenant George Reginald Graham Huddleston to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th July 1914.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 939.—Henry George Walton to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

and Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 940.—Lieutenant Edward Lawrence Greenhough resigns his commission. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 941.—Francis Stephen Goodenough Bayly to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 942.—Lieutenant Colonel John Gerald Ferguson, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 4th August 1914.

Captain Heinrich August Rinne resigns his commission. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Second Lieutenant John Anderson Barstow to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Second Lieutenant Carl George Hedinger to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Walter Stanley Duke to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 943.—Second Lieutenant Baldwin Walter Buchanan Tull Flemyng to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th August 1914.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Adolphus Seager to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th August 1914.

Donald McLeod Tew to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th August 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 7th and 13th October 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	REMARKS.
Supply and Transport Corps.	Conductor Jack Seymour Cooke.	9th October 1914	Kacha.	...

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.*Simla, the 16th October, 1914.*

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 85.—With reference to Marine Department Notification No. 63, dated the 10th July 1914, the services of Chief Engineer C. F. Laslett, Royal Indian Marine, will continue to be at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to that Government sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 10th July 1914; vice Chief Engineer C. T. Amor, Royal Indian Marine, reverted to Royal Indian Marine duty.

LEAVE.

No. 86.—Sub-Lieutenant R. L. Hayward, Royal Indian Marine, has been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.**(RAILWAY BOARD.)**

NOTIFICATIONS.*Simla, the 12th October, 1914.*

No. 266.—With reference to Railway Board's notification No. 217, dated the 20th August 1914, Mr. P. H. Yeld, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 16th September 1914.

The 13th October, 1914.

No. 267.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1555-T., dated the 5th October 1914.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Amendments in Schedule I, Chapter III, Part II and the cancellation of Appendix B, Part II of the General Rules for working open lines of railway.

RESOLUTION.—The experience gained in the working of the revised rules regulating the packing and carriage by railway in India of dangerous goods, other than explosives, which were promulgated with Railway Board's Resolution No. 1025-R. T., dated the 10th June 1912, has shown the necessity for further alterations in and additions to these rules.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption, by the administrations of all lines of railway in British India administered by the Government and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, of the amendments, specified in the enclosure hereto, in the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of Railway.

3. The Railway Board desire that the said amendments may be brought to the notice of the administrations of the several Railways not administered by the Government, and that the Agents and Managers of those railways may be invited to submit a formal application for the adoption of the said amendments on their respective lines.

4. The Railway Board also hereby cancel Appendix B to the General Rules of 1906, which has been superseded by the rules published by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry under their Notification No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution, with the accompanying amendments, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations, as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this Resolution and of its

• The Government of Bombay, Political and Public Works Departments.
The Government of Bengal, Railway and Marine Departments.
The Governments of the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, Public Works Department.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Political Secretary, Hazur Durbar, Gwalior.
The Agents, Assam-Bengal, Bareilly, Bengal and North-Western, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Burma, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Guzerat, Madras and Southern Mahratta, Rohilkund and Kumaon and South Indian Railways.
The Agent and Chief Engineer, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways.
The Managers and Engineers-in-Chief, Bengal Doars, Gondal-Forbandar, Jamnagar and Junagad Railways.
The Managers, Bhavnagar, Dholpur-Bari, Jodhpur-Bikaner and Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railways.
The Manager and Executive Engineer, Morvi Railway.

† The Governments of Madras and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Government of Burma, Commerce and Industry Department.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province.
The Agents, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal Railways.
The Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos. 1 to 7.
The Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.
The Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.
of the Government of India, for information.

enclosure be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers noted on the margin for information and necessary action; and to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers noted on the margin† for information; and to the Department of Commerce and Industry, the Army and Legislative Departments

[Enclosure to Railway Department (Railway Board) Circular No. 1555 T., dated the 5th October 1914].

Amendments in Schedule I of Chapter III, Part II, and the cancellation of Appendix B, Part II of the open line General Rules of 1906.

CHAPTER III—SCHEDULE I.

1.—INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, CLASS B.

Page 7. *Against the item "Kerosine or Paraffin oil, non-dangerous, i.e., having a flashing point at or above 76° Fahr. etc." insert the following in column 4:—*

"Other commodities, which are not explosives and not dangerous goods, may be loaded in the same vehicle with these liquids, provided that they are well separated from them."

Page 8. *Delete the following rule appearing in column 3 against "Wood Naphtha or Wood Spirit" and other dangerous goods with which it is bracketed:—*

"The gross weight of each package must not exceed two maunds."

Also in column 1, for the words "Terebine oil" and "Terebinth," appearing between "Spirits of Turpentine" and "Turpentine Substitutes," substitute "Terebine or Sun Dryers."

II—DANGEROUS, CORROSIVE AND POISONOUS CHEMICALS.

Page 9.—Between the items "Acid, Fluoric or Hydrofluoric" and "Acid, Hydrochloric or Muriatic or Spirits of Salts" insert the following new entry :—

1	2	3	4	5
Acid, Formic	...	Must be packed in casks or in carboys. The carboys should be securely bunged or stoppered and luted.		

Note—The bracket in column 3 to include the new entry.

Also in column 2, against "Acid, Hydrochloric or Muriatic or Spirits of Salts," for the last sentence "In the case of Hydrochloric Acid straw, chaff or sawdust" substitute the following :—

"In the case of Hydrochloric Acid, the inside packing of the cases containing this acid may be of straw, or refuse cheap enough for packing, such as grass, wood shavings, etc., and this acid may also be carried in glass or earthenware carboys of not more than 12 gallon capacity, packed securely in iron crates with straw, or refuse cheap enough for packing, such as grass, wood shavings, etc. The carboys should be securely bunged or stoppered and luted, with their necks exposed."

And in the same column, against the item "Acid, Sulphuric, or Oil of Vitriol or Vitriol," insert the following as clause (ii) :—

"(ii) May also be carried in glass or earthenware carboys of not more than 12 gallon capacity, packed securely in iron crates with straw, or refuse cheap enough for packing, such as grass, wood shavings etc. The carboys should be securely bunged or stoppered and luted, with their necks exposed."

Against the same item, viz., "Acid, Sulphuric, etc.," in the 3rd line of column 3, for "clause (i)" substitute "clause (i) or (ii)" and in the 7th and 11th lines, for "clause (ii)" and "clause (iv)," substitute "clause (iii)" and "clause (v)" respectively.

Page 10. Change the numbering of the first three clauses in column 2 from "(ii)," "(iii)" and "(iv)" to "(iii)," "(iv)" and "(v)" respectively.

Also in column 4, against the item "Nitrate of Potash, Nitre, or Saltpetre, [other than manures]," insert the following :—

"Other commodities, which are not explosives and not dangerous goods, may be loaded in the same vehicle with Nitrate of Potash, Nitre, or Saltpetre (other than manures), provided that they are well separated from it."

III—MISCELLANEOUS DANGEROUS ARTICLES.

Page 12.—Insert the following rule in column 4, against "Compressed Atmospheric Air, etc." :—

"Other commodities, which are not explosives and not dangerous goods, may be loaded in the same vehicle with cylinders containing "Compressed or Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas," "Compressed Atmospheric Air," "Compressed Oxygen," or "Compressed Hydrogen," provided that not more than two cylinders in all are loaded in the same vehicle and they are well separated from the other commodities."

Page 13.—For the existing rule 1 in column 2, against the items "Matches, safety" } substitute the following :—
"Matches, non-safety" }

"(i) Must be packed in strong dust-tight wooden cases which, in the case of 'Matches, non-safety' must have a metal lining."

And against "Matches, safety" insert the following in column 4 :—

"Other commodities, which are not explosives and not dangerous goods, may be loaded in the same vehicle with "Matches, safety," provided that they are well separated from them."

APPENDIX B.

2. *Cancel the whole of this Appendix.*

No. 268.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Bengal and North Western Railway for the following lines of railway on the metre gauge :—

1. From Captainganj to Thunthibari *via* Maharajganj, a distance of about 42 miles.
 2. From Captainganj to Bhatni, a distance of about 42 miles.
 3. From Maharajganj to Nautanwa *via* Pharenda or from Maharajganj to Nautanwa *via* Bridgmanganj, a distance of about 44 miles.
 4. From Bagaha to Tribeni, a distance of about 24 miles.
2. These surveys will be known as the Gorakhpur and Champaran district railways surveys.

The 14th October, 1914.

No. 269.—The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel V. Murray, R.E.
 Major E. Barnardiston, R.E.
 Major G. F. F. Osborne, R.E.
 Major C. F. Anderson, R.E.
 Major W. K. Russell, R.E.
 Major C. W. Wilkinson, R.E.
 Captain C. L. Magniac, R.E.
 Captain C. F. Birney, R.E.
 Captain C. S. M. C. Watson, R.E.
 Captain A. H. L. Mount, R.E.
 Lieutenant G. Walton, R.E.
 Lieutenant H. S. Trevor, R.E.
 Lieutenant J. R. Roberts, R.E.
 Lieutenant H. L. Woodhouse, R.E.
 Mr. M. N. Varvill, Executive Engineer.
 Mr. A. O. Evans, Assistant Traffic Superintendent.
 Mr. A. H. Joscellyne, District Locomotive Superintendent.
 Mr. F. S. Whalley, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.
 Mr. P. Watkins, Officiating Assistant Engineer.

The 15th October, 1914.

No. 270.—Mr. V. T. Janson, Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, and Officiating Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5 and Superintendent of Local Manufactures, Bombay, held charge of the office of Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, in addition to his other duties, from the 2nd to the 10th September 1914.

No. 271.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 201, dated the 4th August 1914, Mr. B. G. Smith, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted from Class II, grade 5, *temporary* to Class II officiating, from the 14th September 1914, and to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 23rd September 1914.

No. 272.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 161, dated the 12th June 1913, Mr. Mansoor Ali Khan, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Traffic Inspector on that Railway, with effect from the 15th August 1914.

The 16th October, 1914.

No. 273.—Mr. R. N. Nicolls, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is placed on special duty in the office of the Railway Board, with effect from the 22nd September 1914 and until further orders.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

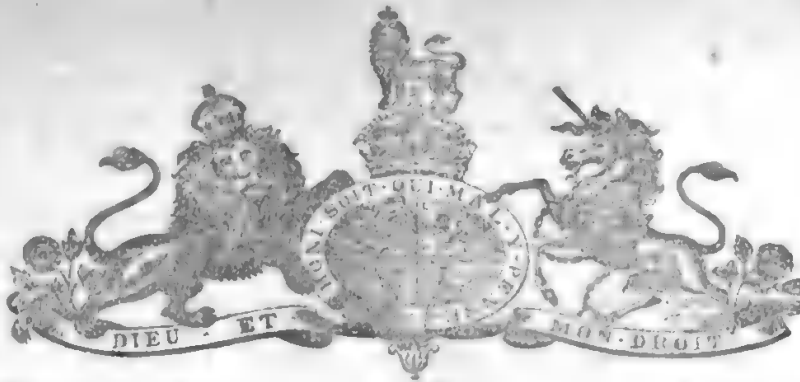
THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 21st September, 1914.

No. 5103-7.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act 1874), the Chief Commissioner is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act V of 1908 (The Code of Civil Procedure) except section 1 and sections 155 to 158, which are already in force to the Eastern Duars of the Goalpara district.

B. C. ALLEN,
Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 43. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th October, 1914.

No. 51.—The following Statute is published for general information:—

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS TEMPORARY RULES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 73.]

AN ACT TO AMEND THE PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS (TEMPORARY RULES) ACT, 1914.

[28th August 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present

(1691)

Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

4 and 5 Geo. 5, c. 27.

I. The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914, shall have effect, and shall be deemed always to have had effect, subject to the following amendments,

that is to say :—

(a) In section one, for the words " any patent or licence granted to, and the registration of any trade mark the proprietor whereof is, a subject of any State at war with His Majesty, and any proceedings on any application made by any such person under either of the said Acts," there shall be substituted the following words : " any patent or licence the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any State at war with His Majesty ; for avoiding or suspending the registration, and all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any design or trade mark the proprietor whereof is a subject as aforesaid ; for avoiding or suspending any application made by any such person under either of the said Acts ; for enabling the Board to grant, in favour of persons other than such persons as aforesaid, on such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration or for such less period, as the Board may think fit, licences to make, use, exercise, or vend, patented inventions and registered designs so liable to avoidance or suspension as aforesaid " :

(b) At the end of the same section the following sub-section shall be added :—

" (4) This Act shall apply to any person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty as if he was a subject of that State ; and the expression ' subject of any State at war with His Majesty ' shall, with reference to a company include any company the business whereof is managed or controlled by such subjects, or is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit or on behalf of such subjects, notwithstanding that the company may be registered within His Majesty's dominions ; and, where a patent has been granted to any person in respect of an invention declared in the application or any specification to have been communicated to him by some other person, that other person shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the person entitled to the benefit of the patent unless the contrary is proved."

2. This Act may be cited as the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Temporary Rules (Amendment) Act, 1914 ; and the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules)

Short title. Act, 1914, and this Act may be cited as the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Acts, 1914.

The 23rd October, 1914.

No. 52.—Mr. S. Ashley Collins, a Superintendent in the Legislative Department, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st November, 1914.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1914.

No. 1663.—The services of Mr. M. H. Harrison of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 16th October 1914.

JUDICIAL.*The 19th October, 1914.*

No. 2114.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, Cap. 18), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint William Ewart Greaves, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for a period of two years, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office.

MEDICAL.*The 16th October, 1914.*

No. 989.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel S. E. Prall, M.B., I.M.S., Bombay, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

POLICE.*The 22nd October, 1914.*

No. 1097.—The services of Mr. A. C. Armstrong, officiating Superintendent of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from the 11th October 1914.

No. 1101.—The services of Captain H. R. Williams, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

POLITICAL.*The 23rd October, 1914.*

No. 2080.—Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the paper in Gurmukhi entitled "Shamsher-i-Khalsa", published at Stockton, California, contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (1 of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor General in Council, no. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act of 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (1 of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the said paper to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, it contains words which are likely to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India and to incite persons to interfere with the maintenance of law and order in British India.

PORT BLAIR.*The 21st October, 1914.*

No. 395.—The services of Mr. J. Hope-Simpson, C.I.E., late officiating Superintendent of Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 4th October 1914.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.*Simla, the 19th October, 1914.*

No. 2598-Est.-A.—Captain D. R. G. Oliver, of the Political Department, on recall from leave, is placed temporarily on special duty as an additional Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat, with effect from the 19th September, 1914.

No. 2501-*Est.-A*.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. McConaghey, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is appointed temporarily to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 1st October, 1914.

No. 2602-*Est.-A*.—Captain H. C. Finnis, of the Political Department, is posted temporarily as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 1st October, 1914.

No. 2606-*Est.-A*.—Mr. A. H. Grant, C.I.E., a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, is appointed to officiate as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 17th October, 1914.

The 20th October, 1914.

No. 2288-*I.-C*.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Political Agents at Bahrein and Kuwait shall, for the purposes of precedence, be treated as Consuls for the future, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

The 21st October, 1914.

No. 2532-*Est.-A*.—Mr. J. H. H. Bill, of the Political Department, on return from leave, resumed charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, with effect from the 29th September, 1914.

No. 2539-*Est.-A*.—Mr. H. N. Bolton, of the Political Department, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 18th October, 1914.

No. 2642-*Est.-A*.—Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., is reappointed to the effect list of the Political Department and is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from the 3rd October, 1914, under Articles 233 and 308 (b), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2647-*Est.-A*.—Mr. C. S. Harper, Indian Educational Service, is posted as an Assistant Master in the Daly College, Indore, with effect from the 5th October, 1914.

No. 2550-*Est.-4*.—Captain J. B. D. Hunter, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon, Baghelkhand, with effect from the 3rd October, 1914.

No. 2553-*Est.-A*.—Major W. Lethbridge, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, with effect from the 26th September, 1914.

The 22nd October, 1914.

No. 2673-*Est.-A*.—The services of the officers named below have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Burden, C.I.E., I.M.S., (*Ben.*)

Captain M. F. White, I.M.S.

Captain A. N. Dickson, I.M.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Lumsden, I.M.S., (*Ben.*)

Major F. D. S. Fayrer, I.M.S.

Captain J. B. D. Hunter, I.M.S.

Major J. Husband, I.M.S.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 23rd October, 1914.

No. 2316-*I.-C*.—His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to grant a personal salute of eleven guns to His Highness Sultan Sir Ali Bin Ahmed, K.C.I.E., Sultan of Alhauta (Lahej).

A. H. GRANT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 20th October, 1914.

No. 1349-*F. E.*—The services of Captain H. B. Drake, I.M.S., Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his present duties.

The 22nd October, 1914.

No. 1366-P. E.—Mr. F. V. Rushforth has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 5th October 1914.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Miscellaneous.

No. 1614-F.

The 24th October, 1914.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

The rise in prices in India, though in evidence from an earlier date, began to attract general notice from about the year 1907. In 1910 the Government of India decided to undertake a full and detailed investigation of the problem, and the task was entrusted to Mr. Datta, a senior and experienced officer of the Finance Department, assisted by Mr. Findlay Shirras, late professor of Economics of the Dacca College, and Mr. S. D. Gupta of the Finance Department. Mr. Datta was instructed to tour throughout British India, to collect and analyse the relevant statistics, to ascertain the views of both the official and non-official community, and to report his conclusions to the Government of India. The specific points referred for investigation were :—

- (1) What has been the actual rise in prices in India during the past fifteen years? Has the rise affected all commodities alike or is it specially marked in the case of food grains? Are there marked differences in respect of enhancement of prices as between different areas?
- (2) To what extent is the rise in prices due to what may be styled "world factors", and how far may it be ascribed to local conditions?
- (3) Does it appear that the rise is a permanent feature or is it only temporary?
- (4) If it be more or less permanent, what are its probable economic effects on the country as a whole, and on the different sections of the community?

2. Mr. Datta was placed on special duty in 1910. His report was received in 1913, and the complete subsidiary volumes of statistics, on which it is based, were finally ready by April 1914. The Government of India desire to place on record their appreciation of the care and industry which Mr. Datta and his assistants brought to bear on their arduous task. The report with its statistical appendices constitutes an almost complete survey of the progress achieved during the past 22 years. It brings together, and exhibits the inter-relation of, a mass of statistical material, drawn from a wide variety of sources, and illustrating the many-sided evolution of the country. Whatever view may be taken of the conclusions reached in regard to individual issues arising out of the terms of reference—some of which inevitably involve controversial points of economic theory—the report as a whole must be recognised as a very valuable contribution to the recent economic and financial history of India.

3. The general course of prices is indicated in the following table, taken from page 29 of the report, which exhibits the variations in average wholesale* rupee prices,

General course of prices.

during the years 1890 to 1912, of different groups of articles, for the 24 more or less homogeneous economic circles, into which, for the reasons noted in Chapter II of the report, Mr. Datta has divided India exclusive of Burma and the Native States. The figure 100 represents in this table the average wholesale price of each group of commodities for the years 1890 to 1894, which have been selected by Mr. Datta as

* Wholesale prices have been used for the reasons noted by Mr. Datta on page 29 of the report, viz., that they are more sensitive than retail prices in reflecting industrial and trade conditions, and that retail prices in India correspond in their movements generally with wholesale prices, because the cost of retailing is extremely small.

the standard or basic period for the purpose of estimating the fluctuations in the price level; and the prices of each group in the different years are accordingly shown as percentages of this figure:—

Years.	Food grains— Cereals.	Food grains— Pulses.	Sugars.	Tea and coffee.	Other articles of food.	Oilseeds, oils and oilcake.	Textiles—Jute.	Textiles—Cotton.	Other textiles.	Hides and skins.	Metals.	Other raw and manufactured articles.	Building mate- rials.	General average.
1890 ..	93	97	99	95	99	97	92	102	101	95	98	100	99	97
1891 ..	99	100	100	94	97	98	94	96	97	95	98	98	99	98
1892 ..	110	107	98	103	101	101	105	95	95	96	100	99	99	103
1893 ..	103	101	102	98	103	104	103	105	104	105	100	102	101	102
1894 ..	95	95	101	110	100	100	106	102	103	109	104	101	102	100
1895 ..	94	102	98	100	94	104	103	102	99	120	105	106	104	101
1896 ..	109	114	98	94	99	109	104	102	92	111	104	108	107	106
1897 ..	148	159	101	83	110	114	92	98	88	109	105	103	109	121
1898 ..	109	115	100	78	110	101	89	91	84	113	106	101	112	106
1899 ..	100	102	97	71	109	101	97	87	94	124	122	103	113	104
1900 ..	134	139	104	67	120	122	109	108	88	115	137	112	116	122
1901 ..	116	130	101	66	117	118	101	104	83	118	121	107	118	116
1902 ..	109	116	91	65	108	114	95	102	84	126	116	104	120	111
1903 ..	101	106	92	66	106	100	103	106	93	136	116	106	122	107
1904 ..	97	99	96	65	106	95	109	121	91	141	113	110	125	106
1905 ..	112	115	105	65	115	112	127	113	98	148	115	112	128	116
1906 ..	132	140	99	65	124	132	157	121	98	164	126	118	131	120
1907 ..	139	147	99	72	125	141	154	123	102	161	137	123	134	133
1908 ..	168	179	106	68	124	145	119	121	86	150	121	122	136	143
1909 ..	146	148	109	71	124	131	111	119	93	152	116	122	138	133
1910 ..	127	124	112	79	130	143	119	141	96	164	118	127	142	132
1911 ..	126	122	109	83	133	149	144	145	95	159	119	126	146	134
1912 ..	143	141	111	85	136	156	160	137	98	172	128	132	149	141

4. It will be seen from the above table that—

(1) Apart from a slight rise in 1892-1893, the price level was fairly steady from 1890 to 1895. With a severe famine prevailing over a large part of India, the general index number rose to 106 in 1896, and 121 in 1897. The rise was practically confined to food grains, other articles of food and oilseeds. Agricultural conditions were generally favourable in the two following years, and food grains fell to about the level of the basic period. There was a considerable rise, however, under hides and skins, metals, and building materials, and the general level stood at 106 in 1898 and at 104 in 1899.

(2) With the advent of famine conditions in Northern India, the Central Provinces and Bombay, the general price level rose again in 1900 to 122. The proportionate increase was greatest under food grains and oilseeds, but was shared by almost all classes of commodities. In the following three years, the prices of food grains and oilseeds fell rapidly, the index numbers for 1904 being lower than the average of the basic period. Hides and skins and building materials continued

to rise. The price of textiles (cotton) rose to 121 in 1904; and that of textiles (jute), after a fall in 1901-1903, to 109. The general level stood in 1904 at about the average of the years 1898-1899.

(3) From 1905 to 1908 prices rose rapidly and continuously. The general level rose to 116 in 1905, to 129 in 1906, and 133 in 1907. The highest point (143) was reached in 1908 when famine conditions prevailed in Northern India. The general average fell in the next 3 years, but that for 1912 was only slightly below the figure of 1908. The rise during this period extended to almost every kind of commodities.

5. The table on page 30 of the report, exhibiting the quinquennial average index numbers of wholesale (rupee) prices, indicates that the increase in prices in the years 1908-1912 has been most marked in the case of hides and skins, oilseeds, food grains, and building materials, which have risen 40 per cent. or more above the level of the basic period 1890 to 1894. The quinquennium 1908-1912 includes, however, the famine year 1908 and does not therefore accurately represent the proportionate rise in the various classes of commodities. A better index is the average of the triennium 1910-1912. During these years the proportionate increase as compared with the basic period has been greatest in the case of hides and skins (65 per cent.); raw cotton (58); raw jute (58); oilseeds (49); building materials (45). Food grains have risen 30 per cent., cotton manufactures 31 per cent., and metals 22 per cent.

6. The report analyses in some detail the local variations in the price level. Comparing the general average of prices in the years 1910-1912 with those for the basic period, the smallest increases (under 33 per cent.) are shown by the ports (except Karachi) and in Assam, where prices in the earlier years were somewhat above the general level. The rise has been greatest (38 per cent. and over) in Karachi, parts of Madras, Berar, Sind, the Bombay Deccan and the Punjab. In the quinquennium 1908-1912 the increase has been most marked, (40 per cent. and over) in Karachi, Bundelkhand, Berar, Sind, South Madras, the north and west of the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and the Bombay Deccan; and has been lowest (below 35 per cent.) in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and in Assam. The variations reflect, it is clear, the agricultural conditions obtaining in the different circles during the years selected for comparison with the basic period. Taken as a whole, the provincial statistics illustrate strikingly the extent to which the development of communications has tended to equalise prices throughout the country.

7. Mr. Datta traces the rise in prices above analysed in part to causes peculiar to India, and in part to causes which have influenced the price level throughout the world. Under the former head the causes suggested are a comparative shortage throughout the period under enquiry in the production of food stuffs, the increased demand for India's food products and raw materials, both in India itself and in world markets, the development of communications internal and external, the decrease in the cost of transport, and the growth of banking and monetary facilities. Under the head of world influences he distinguishes the increased supply of gold, the development of credit, the destruction of wealth in recent wars, and the expenditure on armaments. In Mr. Datta's view, it is in the combined action of these numerous factors that the explanation of the great rise in Indian price levels is to be found.

8. As will be shown later, the relative importance of causes which may be classed as peculiar to India, and of causes which fall rather under the head of world influences, has varied greatly in the course of the years under review; and the latter have been on the whole the dominant factor in the upward movement of Indian prices. This movement has, nevertheless, been conditioned throughout by developments of an internal order, and amongst these Mr. Datta justly selects for special mention the great expansion of communications. As shown in the tables on pages 78, 79 and 82 of the report, between 1890 and 1912, the mileage of Indian railways rose from 15,865 to 31,981, the passenger and goods traffic more than trebled, and freight charges fell on the average by 28 per cent. During the same

period the length of metalled roads increased from 36,400 to 51,900. This development in the means of communication, apart from its levelling effect already referred to, has brought all parts of the country into much closer touch with foreign markets, and has thus immensely facilitated and enhanced the influence in the direction of a rise which, as will be brought out further on, these markets have exercised on Indian prices.

9. Another factor of smaller, though still considerable, efficacy, has been the improvement in banking and monetary facilities. Relatively to the immense developments in western countries, the Indian banking system is still in its infancy. Remarkable progress has nevertheless been made of late. As indicated in paragraphs 214 to 218 of the report, the paid up capital and reserves of the Presidency and major joint stock banks (excluding the exchange banks) increased by 55·7 per cent. during the decade ending 1911. Private deposits available for commercial enterprise in the Presidency and joint stock banks, including exchange banks, rose, from an average of about 26 crores in the five years 1890 to 1894, to an average of 61 in the quinquennium 1905 to 1909 and of 83 in the years 1910 and 1911. The increase has been exceptionally rapid since 1900. The deposits, which in that year amounted to 31 crores, rose to 51 crores in 1905, 73 in 1909, 82 in 1910, and 85 in 1911. Again, between 1890 and 1912 the value of the cheques cleared at the clearing houses in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras increased from 138 to 517 crores. There can be no doubt that, as observed by Mr. Datta (page 83, paragraph 214, of the report), the extended use of credit has had an important effect on prices.

10. A still greater influence has been attributed in some quarters to the large additions which, as shown in the table on page 90 of the report, were made to the monetary circulation, during the years 1903-04 to 1907-08, by the coinage of new rupees. It has been suggested that these additions were excessive, and in the long run largely contributed to, if they did not wholly cause, the exceptionally great rise in Indian prices. The facts set forth on pages 88 to 94 of the report indicate what little foundation there is for this suggestion. As shown on page 88 (paragraph 229), whenever the Government of India have coined more rupees, they have been compelled to do so by the depletion of their reserves, due to the demands of trade. In 1902-03 the percentage of the rupees held in the currency reserve to the total circulation of currency notes was 30·6; in 1903-04, 30; in 1904-05, 28·7; in 1905-06, 30·4; in 1906-07, 29·2; while in 1911-12, when coinage was again resumed, after having been in abeyance for some years, it fell to 25·1. Moreover, as Mr. Datta has clearly brought out on pages 91-92, (paragraphs 233 and 234), whilst the volume of metallic currency has expanded greatly since the year 1890, there is nothing to indicate that the increase has been larger than what has been required by the growth of business transactions. As far as can be judged from the suggestive statistics (page 93, paragraph 234) in which Mr. Datta has collated the leading data relating to external and internal trade, railway traffic, post office and treasury transactions, the capital of joint stock companies, the consumption of rice, wheat and coal, and the production of jute and cotton, the expansion of business as a whole has probably been more rapid than that of the metallic currency.

The Indian currency system of to-day is, in fact, as Mr. Datta brings out (page 88, paragraph 228) really quite as automatic as it was previous to the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver. Additions to the rupee coinage are determined by the needs of the trade of the country, and the action of the Government is confined to fixing the amount of fresh coinage which it is desirable to undertake at any particular moment. If its action should prove inadequate, trade demands will force on further coinage; if it should be excessive, the surplus rupees simply lie in the currency reserves till called forth by further trade demands. A rise in prices which is not the result of a diminished supply of commodities must necessarily be attended by an increase in the volume of currency. Both facts are different sides of one and the same phenomenon. But the suggestion above referred to reverses the true order of causation. It has been the increased demand for Indian commodities and the rise in prices resulting, as will be shown later, therefrom, which has necessitated the increased coinage of rupees.

11. Amongst the other possible causes of a rise in prices which are grouped as peculiar to India, Mr. Datta devotes special attention to the interesting, but difficult, problem of the relation between the supply of

food stuffs and the demand for food as measured by the growth of population. The conclusions he arrived at may best be presented in his own words: "Considering the growth of the population and the increase in the external demand" (he observes on page 61, paragraph 156) "the supply has been short during the greater part of the period embraced in the enquiry. The demand for both internal consumption and exports having increased at a quicker rate than the production of food grains, it is only natural that the general level of prices of food grains over a series of years would rise, although in a particularly favourable year it might have fallen to some extent. The food supply in India, compared with the demand, both internal and external, reached its lowest level in the quinquennium 1905-09, and this shortage of supply has doubtless contributed, in no small measure, to the unusual rise in prices during that quinquennium". And in the final chapter of the report, summing up the causes of the increase in the price level, he states that "in recent years the production of food grains has not been keeping pace with population. This would explain the almost continuous rise in the price of food grains" (page 188, paragraph 453). This result is attributed in part to unfavourable seasons, and in part to the failure of the area under cultivation to expand *pari passu* with the population; and on pages 64 to 66 (paragraphs 169 to 175), it is suggested that the substitution of non-food for food crops has to some extent been responsible for the latter circumstance.

12. It is evident that Mr. Datta intended these generalisations to be treated as qualified by his remarks elsewhere on the effect of the extended cultivation of non-food crops, and of the increased external demand for India's food products. Thus, on page 66 of the report, he observes that the total area which commercial crops have occupied at the expense of food grains is very small compared with the total area under cultivation of the latter, and consequently the effect of this substitution could not have been very great; and on page 96 (paragraph 240) in discussing the imposition of an export duty on food grains, he points out that the proportion of exports to the total production is ordinarily very low, not rising even in exceptionally favourable years much above 4 per cent. An even more important qualification is supplied by his confident and evidently well-founded conclusions—to which fuller reference will be made below—as to the generally beneficial effect of the rise in prices. The whole question, however, is one of much obscurity, and it may be convenient to bring together the leading data bearing on the problem.

13. Mr. Datta's main statistical results, as far as this question is concerned, are presented in the following table (page 58, paragraph 145), which compares the growth in population with that in the area under cultivation, and in the production of food grains. The figures have reference to the official year ending on the 31st March, and the average of the first quinquennium is denoted by the figure 100, the figures for the years which follow being expressed as percentages of this:—

	Average of the quin- quennium 1890-91 to 1894-95.	Average of the quin- quennium 1895-96 to 1899-00.	Average of the quin- quennium 1900-01 to 1904-05.	Average of the quin- quennium 1905-06 to 1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Population	100	101·6	103·7	105·7	107·8	108·4
Total area under cultivation.	100	98	103	105	108	106
Area under food grains	100	96	101	102	106	103
Production of food grains.	100	98	105	99	113	109

As Mr. Datta, however, is careful to point out—page 54 (paragraph 134) and page 226 (Appendix D, paragraph 11)—the data from which this table has been constructed are, with the exception of the population statistics, largely conjectural and uncertain. For the immense areas of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, for about one-third of the Madras Presidency, for the hill tracts in the United Provinces, and in Assam—and, it may be added, for the Native States, which, though excluded by Mr. Datta, cannot legitimately be ruled out of account—neither the area under cultivation nor the area under food grains is known with any accuracy; and for such areas Mr. Datta had no alternative but to base his statistics of cultivation on more or less arbitrary assumptions. Further, attempts to estimate the total outturn of

agricultural produce, even when the area is definitely ascertainable, are beset with insuperable difficulties. The normal yields per acre, the foundation of all such estimates, are notoriously untrustworthy. These yields have been revised from time to time—there has been some revision even since Mr. Datta's report was written—but the figures are still far from satisfactory, and the Government of India have had for some time under consideration the substitution of a more reliable agency for the conduct of the investigations from which the yields are ultimately derived. The remaining factor in the calculation, the percentage of the yearly outturn to the normal, is a still more uncertain quantity, resting as it does on district returns, which are little more than loose conjectures, vitiated in particular by a distinct bias in the direction of under-estimation. Finally, the whole mass of material, comprising elements of every degree of validity, has to be reduced by a complicated process of averaging and weighting, and it is evident from a study of the detailed results that here, too, considerable further difficulty has been experienced and divergent methods employed.

In such conditions, the sounder course from the statistical standpoint is to dispense with the superficial and misleading appearance of completeness, and to consider what inferences are suggested by a less ambitious enquiry, which confines itself to the more trustworthy of the available statistics.

14. The following table shows the total acreage under cultivation and the population during the period 1890 to 1912, in the tracts for which relatively accurate returns are procurable, viz., parts of Assam, the United Provinces exclusive of the hill districts, the Central Provinces and Berar, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and the Bombay Presidency* :—

	Average of the quinquennium 1890-91 to 1894-95.	Average of the quinquennium 1895-96 to 1899-00.	Average of the quinquennium 1900-01 to 1904-05.	Average of the quinquennium 1905-06 to 1909-10.	Average of 1910-11 to 1911-12.
Area under cultivation in acres.	123,480,000	115,352,000	126,217,000	130,253,000	132,018,000
Index No.	100	93·4	102·2	105·5	106·9
Population	99,649,000	100,029,000	101,008,000	102,383,000	103,018,000
Index No.	100	100·4	101·4	102·7	103·4

Except during the quinquennium 1895-96 to 1899-1900, the figures for which reflect the results of repeated and severe famines, the area under cultivation has expanded more rapidly than the population.

15. The area under food grains during the same period was as follows :—

	Average of 1890-91 to 1894-95.	Average of 1895-96 to 1899-00.	Average of 1900-01 to 1904-05.	Average of 1905-06 to 1909-10.	Average of 1910-11 to 1911-12.
Area in acres	101,121,000	93,978,000	101,213,000	103,055,000	103,332,000
Index No.	100	92·9	100·1	101·9	102·2
Population	99,649,000	100,029,000	101,003,000	102,383,000	103,018,000
Index No.	100	100·4	101·4	102·7	103·4

* (1) No figures have been included for the Madras Presidency. In one-third of that Presidency, as explained in paragraph 13, no accurate data are available. For the remaining two-thirds, or thereabouts, the figures are sufficiently correct for each year taken by itself, but cannot be used for the purpose of a comparison extending over a series of years, owing to the gradual extension of the reliable statistics, which is due mainly to progress of statistical work in respect of proprietary villages.

(2) Certain small areas in the Bombay Presidency, for which statistics are not available in all the quinquennia, have been omitted. A corresponding deduction has been made in the population figures.

(3) The figures of population in the different quinquennia have been calculated by the method of interpolation on the assumption of equal annual increments.

Excluding again the famine quinquennium 1895-96 to 1899-1900, this table exhibits an almost precise parallelism between growth of population and extension of food cultivation; and the only interpretation which the figures can bear is that the correspondence between the two has been substantially maintained.

16. These figures can, however be supplemented to some extent. As already explained, it is idle to attempt any exact estimate of the yield of any given acreage—and without such exactitude, no further progress can be made on purely statistical lines, when a fractional discrepancy only remains to be dealt with. But it is known that the cultivated area at the close of the period under review included irrigated land to a considerably greater extent than at the outset, and the consequent improvement of outturn and increased certainty of securing it, must have more than counterbalanced any slight defect in area as compared with population, if indeed any such defect has existed. The statistics bearing on this subject, which have been extracted from the records of the Irrigation Department, are tabulated below.

Area in acres irrigated from State-owned sources.

Average of triennium.

1890-91	1893-94	1896-97	1899-00	1902-03	1905-06	1908-09	Average of 1911-12
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
1892-93	1895-96	1898-99	1901-02	1904-05	1907-08	1910-11	1912-13.
7,580,884	7,601,020	10,075,722	11,543,631	12,156,391	13,755,121	13,780,891	14,441,922

Area and outturn, moreover, are not the only factors involved. An additional factor of crucial importance is the great development of communications already referred to, and its incalculable effect in enhancing the "efficiency" of any given aggregate of food production. This principle, which is a truism of famine policy, is also applicable to the conditions of supply in normal years, and its bearing on the question of food supply must not be overlooked.

17. As applied to a country like India, which has the world's supplies to draw upon, the conception of an absolute shortage, which appears to underlie Mr. Datta's whole treatment of the subject, can have no valid significance. The real problem as regards a country so situated is obviously to determine whether the purchasing power of the people generally has increased. If that has been demonstrated in the case of India, as Mr. Datta affirms, it may be confidently inferred that the Indian community has continued to provide itself, to an at least equal extent, with the necessities of life, which constitute its first requirement. In this connection a very relevant consideration is that brought out by Mr. Datta on page 189 (paragraph 455), viz., that "India has now to part with much less of her produce to meet her foreign obligations for the simple reason that her produce has risen in value in European markets." In virtue of this rise India has been in an exceptionally favourable position for procuring from outside sources such additional supplies of food as she may have needed; though the statistics of imports of food grains on page 97 of the report do not indicate that in fact the internal supply has required to be supplemented in any markedly increased degree. The statistical study of food production, in short, while it has a certain value as suggesting a test by which to qualify conclusions independently obtained, cannot stand alone. In so far, however, as they admit of separate formulation, the following appear to the Government of India to be the principal inferences which can fairly be drawn from this branch of Mr. Datta's enquiries.

18. In the first place, strictly speaking, there has been no substitution of non-food for food crops in the country as a whole. The food cultivation area has grown, though the area under commercial crops has increased in a higher proportion; and the more rapid expansion of the cultivation of jute and cotton in certain areas cannot, in view of the very small proportion of the total area which these crops occupy, have exercised any appreciable influence on the general level of food prices.

Secondly, so far as trustworthy statistical evidence is available, it would appear that the area under food crops has increased in almost exact correspondence with the growth of population—a fact which must be held to imply the production on the average of a relatively larger and more efficient food supply, in view of the large extension of irrigation and transport facilities. The statistical data relating to acreage under food crops do not, however, cover the whole ground, as information is admittedly wanting for large areas; and, partly for this reason, and partly owing to the defective character of the information available regarding the other factors involved, no really reliable estimate of the outturn during the period under review can be framed.

Thirdly, as regards export of food grains, Mr. Datta has clearly brought out (pages 96-97, paragraph 240) the relative insignificance of the proportion between food exports and food production.

Finally, analysis of the general statistics in regard to the increase of prices elicits the very significant point that there was no sustained upward movement of food prices till after 1904. Even in 1899, very shortly after a large temporary increase definitely attributable to failure of the rains, food prices had reverted to practically the level of the basic period 1890-1894; and in 1904 they fell below it. The causes of the rapid and sustained rise subsequent to this year, which is even more conspicuous in the case of a number of other commodities, must be sought for in a different and independent group of circumstances.

19. The point last mentioned leads up to a distinction, the fundamental importance of which, though not entirely unrecognised in the report, has been overshadowed in the attempt to deal with the question of food prices as a self-contained problem. The essential fact which emerges from Mr. Datta's enquiry, is the division of the history of Indian prices since 1890 into two well marked periods dominated on the whole by widely different conditions. From 1890 to 1904 internal conditions were the principal factors in the determination of the price level. Prices rose and fell in the main in accordance with changes in the agricultural conditions from year to year. The only articles which show a continued rise during this period are hides and skins, the prices of which are governed by those prevailing in the world markets; building materials; and after 1897, metals. With these exceptions, the only indication of a permanent upward tendency in prices is the increase in the prices of exports from 1900-1901, which affected to some extent the general level in that and the four following years. Whilst the volume of export trade expanded slowly between 1890-1891 and 1899-1900, the average prices of Indian exports, as shown on pages 137-138 (paragraph 334) of the report, were lower in the quinquennium 1895-1896 to 1899-1900 than in the preceding five years. There are signs in the general foreign price level, the statistics regarding which are exhibited in the table on page 48, of an upward movement after 1896, but the advance shown, apart from the exceptional year 1900, was not very marked in most countries, nor does it appear to have exercised any considerable influence on Indian prices till some years after the opening of the new century.

20. With the year 1905 Indian prices entered upon a new phase. Prices rose rapidly to unprecedented heights, and so far there is nothing to suggest the probability of a reversion to the levels of former years. The explanation of this remarkable phenomenon cannot be found in changes of an internal nature; and examination of the statistics of prices in other countries indicates clearly that the increase in Indian prices has been broadly synchronous with a general upward movement in price levels throughout the world, and that its origin must accordingly be sought in causes more or less common to the whole civilised world. In the United Kingdom prices, taking the average of the *Economist's* and Sauerbeck's index numbers, rose between 1903 and 1912, 25 points; in Germany between 1902 and 1911, 35 points; in Italy between 1902 and 1911, 21 points; in Belgium between 1897 and 1911, 27 points; and in the United States between 1899 and 1912, 33 points. As to the precise causes responsible for this phenomenon economic authorities are not as yet completely agreed, but the worldwide character of the rise, and the broad parallelism between this and the upward movement of Indian prices since 1904, are indisputable.

21. The influence on the Indian price level of this notable change in world prices can be traced clearly in the statistics of foreign trade. As indicated above, the average price of exports rose to some extent between 1900-1901 and 1904-1905. But from 1905-1906 onwards the increase has been altogether unprecedented.

As shown in the table on page 138 of the report, during the quinquennium 1905-1906 to 1909-1910, the value of Indian exports* exceeded by rather more than 116·6 crores, or an annual average of 23½ crores, the value which would have been represented by the same quantities dealt with at the average rates prevailing during the basic period. In 1910-1911 and 1911-1912 the difference in value was even greater, being 42·12 and 48·58 crores respectively. Of these increases, cotton contributed† about 22 per cent., jute about 28 per cent., hides and skins about 9 per cent., seeds about 13 per cent., and grains and pulses about 9 per cent. It is to this immensely enhanced demand for Indian commodities of export that the relatively larger rise in the Indian price level as compared with that of other countries is probably to be attributed. While the rise since 1904 in the prices of imports, which reflect more accurately than exports the general course of world prices, has been considerable and has assisted materially to raise the Indian level, it has been proportionately much smaller than in the case of exports.

22. The social effects of the rise in prices during recent years have been the theme of much discussion in every country.

Economic effects.

As regards India Mr. Datta's conclusion, as already stated, is that on the whole they have been beneficial. His views on this aspect of the enquiry are summarised in the following extracts from pages 184-186 and 189 of the report.

"There has undoubtedly been a real progress, an increase of wealth and a general diffusion of it, in consequence of an increase in the profits of agriculture, and a remarkable increase in wages greater than the cost of living in almost all parts of India during the period of rising prices. There has indeed been a very great increase in the annual income of India. Dr. Marshall defines a country's income as 'the net aggregate of commodities and capital, material and immaterial, including services, produced annually by the labour of the country acting upon its natural resources.' It is beyond all doubt that in recent years there has taken place with the development of the resources of the country and the growth of enterprise on the part of the community as a whole, a very considerable increase in this annual income." (Page 184, paragraph 439).

"The standard of living amongst all classes of the population, especially among landholders, traders and ryots, has increased very considerably in recent years, and extravagance on occasions of marriage and other social ceremonies has seriously increased. The average villager lives in a better house and eats better food than did his father; brass and other metal vessels have taken the place of coarse earthenware, and the clothing of his family in quality and quantity has improved. We may also say that the increase in passenger miles travelled predicates the existence of spare money to pay for railway fares." (Page 185, paragraph 443).

"The wage-earners of all classes and in all circles have secured an increase in wages commensurate with the rise in the cost of living. The only exceptions are domestic servants in cities and other urban areas in a few circles, and wage-earners employed in some industries." (Page 186, paragraph 445).

"Landlords have, except in some special areas, received increased cash rents, cultivators increased profits from agriculture, and wage-earners generally have gained in consequence of their wages having increased more than prices. It is only persons on fixed salaries or dependent on income from securities and shares, and professional men who live upon customary fees, who have suffered from the rise in prices, as their income, not being at all elastic,

* As explained by Mr. Datta on page 139 of the report, the table on page 138 represents the values declared and calculated, of about 99 per cent. of the exports, because it was not possible to ascertain the quantities of exports in the case of the remainder.

† For the reason given in the preceding note, the percentages cannot be calculated with absolute accuracy. The margin of error, however, is insignificant.

has not risen sufficiently to meet the increased cost of living. The effects on the different sections of the community in different areas have been in the same direction and differ only in degree." (Page 189, paragraph 455).

23. That there has been during the last 20 years a remarkable growth in the general prosperity of India is a fact recognised by all impartial observers, and testified to by all the available statistical evidence. The volume of foreign trade has grown enormously. The quantities of goods carried by rail rose from 23 million tons in 1890 to 48 million in 1903, and 71 million in 1911. The number of passengers by rail increased from 114 million in 1890 to 210 million in 1903, and 390 million in 1911. The value of money orders issued rose from 16.4 crores in 1890-91 to 32.1 in 1903-04, and 48.7 in 1911-12; and the fresh deposits in Saving Banks from 2.68 crores in 1890-91 to 4.66 in 1903-04, and 8.28 in 1911-12. The absorption of gold has been of late on an unparalleled scale, amounting between 1900 and 1911 to no less than 116 million sterling, as against 27 million sterling in the preceding 12 years. Great strides have been made in the manufacturing and mining industries. The number of looms and spindles rose, between 1903-04 and 1911-12, in cotton mills from 41,977 and 4,900,106 respectively, to 81,899, and 6,040,760; in jute mills from 18,400 and 376,718 to 32,927 and 677,519; and in woollen mills from 633 and 23,806 to 772 and 29,369; whilst the production of coal has about doubled since 1901. But the most striking evidence perhaps of the improving condition of the people is to be found in the statistics of the import of articles of luxury and convenience such as kerosine oil, apparel, boots, and shoes, matches and soap, which increased by 26 per cent. between the basic period 1890-94 and 1903-04; and by 74 per cent. between the latter year and 1911-12. On all sides there are indications of a higher standard of living.

24. That the rise in prices has contributed to this result is indicated both by the comparatively more rapid expansion under the heads above mentioned since 1904, and by analysis of the statistics of foreign trade. A country necessarily benefits by any special demand for its exports, and as has been shown, the demand for Indian exports has expanded immensely since 1904-1905. Against the gain in this direction has to be set the increased cost which India has had to pay for her imports; but Mr. Datta estimates (pages 138-139, paragraphs 335 and 336 of the report) that, allowing for the increase in the cost of imports, the annual gain to India through the enhanced prices obtained for her exports amounted during 1900-1901 to 1904-05 to 3.1 crores, during 1905-06 to 1909-10 to 14.7 crores, and during 1910-11 and 1911-12 to no less than 34.2 crores. It is impossible in the face of these figures to doubt that India as a whole has benefited by the rise in the price level since 1904. It is a matter of greater difficulty to measure the resulting gain or loss to different sections of the community. Adequate data do not in fact exist for any precise and minute measurement of changes in real income or real earnings. Comparison between the prices of goods produced or wages earned, and the prices of goods most commonly consumed, furnishes, however, a rough index of the effects of the rise in prices on the various classes.

25. The most important section of the community are the cultivators, who comprise, according to the census of 1911, (Volume I, Part II, Table XV) more than half the total population. As a rule cultivators grow their own food, and to ascertain therefore the changes in their real income resulting from the rise in prices, comparison has to be made between their expenditure as measured by their payments for rents or land revenue, wages and commodities purchased, and their income as measured by the prices secured for produce sold. The general conclusion to be drawn from this comparison is unmistakeable. On the income side, in the quinquennium 1908-1912, the wholesale price of raw jute was 43 per cent. above the level of the basic period 1890-1894, that of raw cotton 45 per cent., of hides and skins 59 per cent., of oil-seeds 45 per cent., of food grains (cereals) 42 per cent., and of food grains (pulses) 43 per cent. On the expenditure side, cotton manufactures, the largest item in the normal expenditure of the cultivator, rose only 25 points, the cost price of salt fell by 3 per cent. apart from the reduction of the general rate of duty from Rs. 2-8-0 to Re. 1-0-0 a maund, metals rose 20 per cent., and sugar 9 per cent., while kerosine oil shows no great increase. The movements of rents have varied greatly in different areas, and as regards the different classes of

tenants. Grain rents, as measured by their cash value, have no doubt risen proportionately to the rise in prices, but cash rents in general have lagged behind prices; whilst the enhancements of land revenue in ryotwari areas, so far as attributable to the rise in prices, have been comparatively small. Wages have risen more rapidly even than prices. But, on the balance, the gain in real income is manifest.

26. The valuable wage tables prepared by Mr. Datta point to a great improvement in the condition of the wage earning population. The collection of reliable statistics of wages has always been a matter of great difficulty in India; and Mr. Datta's figures do not in all respects agree with those of the wage census carried out in the years 1911-1912. There is no reason to doubt, however, that they represent with sufficient accuracy the broad trend of wages. In many countries wages have only slowly adapted themselves to the rise in prices; and the necessary readjustment has been attended with much social friction. But in India circumstances have favoured the wage-earner. The increasing profits of agriculture, which, as shown in Mr. Gait's report on the census of 1911 (Volume I, paragraph 530) have enhanced the demand for labour on the land, the demand for labour on public works, the expansion of the factory industry already referred to, and in parts the mortality from plague* have combined to promote a great and rapid increase in wages during recent years.

27. Agricultural labourers still constitute the largest section of the labouring population. For many reasons changes in the real income of this class are peculiarly hard to measure. Payment in kind is still common; there are great variations in the continuity of employment; and in parts hereditary or customary obligations affect the rate of remuneration. But the statistics, compiled by Mr. Datta, of cash wages paid to independent labourers indicate roughly the general movement of earnings since the basic period. As compared with this period, cash wages, by 1912, had nearly doubled. When every allowance has been made for the disturbing factors above alluded to and the rise in prices, Mr. Datta's estimate (Volume III Statistics, page 203) of an increase of 38 per cent. in real income in 1912, as compared with the basic period 1890-1894, seems fully justified.

28. Equally or little less remarkable has been the rise in the real earnings of general labourers and artisans in villages, urban areas and cities. The statistics show advances in money wages ranging from 77 to 93 per cent. since the basic period. The case of factory hands, however, is more complicated. Wages in factories were in the earlier years above the general level; the rate of increase has accordingly been smaller, and has varied much, both as between different industries, and as between factories of the same kind in different provinces. In the absence of detailed family budgets, which Mr. Datta found it impossible to prepare, and of information as to periods of unemployment and overtime, no exact comparison of nominal and real wages can be made. Wages, however, have been rising rapidly in all factory industries since 1903, and it seems fairly certain that in the jute, wool, leather and mining industries, in the paper industry as a whole, and in the cotton mills of Calcutta, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, they have risen faster than the cost of living. In the cotton mills of the Bombay Presidency, however, where wages in the basic period were higher than in other parts, and are still relatively high, and in those of Madras, it is doubt-

* It is important not to overestimate the economic effects of plague which, though a grave calamity accounted only for a small proportion of the total deaths in the period under review, and left large tracts of India practically unaffected. Out of 132½ million deaths reported in British India between 1896 and 1913, rather less than 7 million deaths were attributed to plague.

This opportunity may be taken of correcting some statements on this subject in paragraph 71, page 26, of the report:—

(1) The report states that, between the first official intimation of plague and the census of 1901, ½ million had died of the disease. The correct figure is about 424,000.

(2) The report states that the mortality in the town of Dinga in 1907 was 119·20 per mille. It should have been added that the population of this town was only 5,412, so that it cannot be taken as a general index in regard to the Province.

(3) The report states that "since the Black Death of the 14th century, there has never been such mortality from plague as in India between 1896 and 1912." The Government of India are not aware that authority exists for this categorical statement.

ful whether the rise in money wages, considerable though it has been of late, has fully kept pace with the rise in prices.

29. Wages on railways exhibit similar variations. In Sind, Gujarat, and in the Bombay Deccan, where in the basic period they ruled high, wages have possibly lagged behind prices of late. But on the whole the wage-earners on railways seem to have secured increases in pay more than proportionate to the increase in the cost of living. The same is true for the most part of domestic servants.

30. In the case of the upper and middle classes, material is lacking for any but the most general estimate. The considerable expansion in the income tax receipts suggests, what indeed would seem to be obvious, that for the trading community the period has been one of growing prosperity. Cultivating proprietors have undoubtedly benefited, while in the case of landlords it has to be remembered that, if rents have risen less rapidly than prices, on the other hand, as indicated by Mr. Datta on page 145 (paragraph 345) of the report, "the share of the increased profits taken by Government as the supreme landlord is a comparatively small part of the total increase which has accrued from the rise in prices." Persons on fixed incomes have certainly suffered, and it is Mr. Datta's opinion that the professional classes too have been adversely affected, but the circumstances of this section of the community do not appear to have been made the subject of detailed statistical investigation. It may be observed, however, that in the case of the lower paid Government servants, civil and military, various measures in the direction of increased pay have been taken of recent years.

31. It has been shown that the prolonged rise in Indian prices dates from the year 1905, and that its ultimate origin must be sought in causes which have been operative throughout the civilised world. As the growth of communications within India has tended to equalise prices throughout the country, so the parallel development of communications with foreign countries has tended more and more to bring Indian prices into line with those of the world in general. The prices of Indian exports are governed by those prevailing in the world's markets, and through the growing influence of foreign trade, Indian prices, apart from temporary fluctuations resulting from the character of the seasons, tend to follow the same course as world prices. The problem of the future course of prices in India is one therefore to which no solution can be found in the analysis of Indian conditions only. It is essentially bound up with the question of the movement of prices throughout the world. Prices have so far shown no sign of reverting to former levels. As regards the future, the factors involved, even under normal conditions of evolution, are too numerous, too complex, and too incalculable in their operation to warrant any definite and confident prediction: and the normal course has now been interrupted by the catastrophe of general war, the total effect of which upon the highly organised western systems of production, trade and finance it is quite impossible to forecast.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, to the several Departments of the Government of India, to the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, to the Heads of Departments subordinate to this Department, and to the Comptroller and Auditor General; also to all Chambers of Commerce and to the Secretary and Treasurer, Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

Ordered also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 24th October, 1914.

No. 115-W.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 10213, dated the 26th September 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

SPECIFYING CERTAIN ADDITIONAL ARTICLES WHICH ARE TO BE TREATED AS
CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August last We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as Contraband of War during the War between Us and the German Emperor :

And whereas on the twelfth day of August last We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date extend Our Proclamation afore-mentioned to the War between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary :

And whereas by an Order in Council of the twentieth day of August, 1914, it was ordered that during the present hostilities the Convention known as the Declaration of London should, subject to certain additions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force as if the same had been ratified by Us :

And whereas it is desirable to add to the list of articles to be treated as Contraband of War during the present War :

And whereas it is expedient to introduce certain further modifications in the Declaration of London as adopted and put in force :

Now, THEREFORE, We do hereby Declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the War, or until We do give further public notice, the articles enumerated in the Schedule hereto will, notwithstanding anything contained in Article 28 of the Declaration of London, be treated as conditional Contraband.

SCHEDULE.

Copper, unwrought.	Magnetic Iron Ore.
Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.	Rubber.
Glycerine.	Hides and Skins, raw or rough tanned (but not including dressed leather).
Ferrochrome.	
Hæmatite Iron Ore.	

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 168-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry shall be inserted in the schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 25-W., Customs, dated the 17th October 1914.

SCHEDULE.

Column I. Prohibited goods.	Column II. Exceptions.
Rubber (raw or manufactured)	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.

No. 187-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of jute, raw or manufactured, to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), France, Spain and Portugal.

No. 11910-III.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to Article 60 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Pattipooker-Belgatchia Extension of the Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway shall be deemed to be included in that Article.

INDUSTRIES.

The 24th October, 1914.

No. 11739-6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association to appoint Mr. A. D. Pickford, of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Company, Calcutta, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. T. D. Wood.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 24th October, 1914.

No. 11953-I.—Mr. A. E. Boyd, an Assistant Collector in Class III of the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed to officiate in Class II, with effect from the 17th September 1914.

EMIGRATION.

No. 11855—11871—3.

The 24th October, 1914.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India No. 3574—3590—3, dated the 8th May 1914, intimation has been received that the prohibition against the landing of artisans and skilled or unskilled labourers at ports of entry in British Columbia, issued by the Government of Canada has been further extended to 31st March 1915.

The Governor General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which immigration to Canada is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should also be warned at the ports of embarkation of the risk they run in proceeding to that country.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Home and Foreign and Political Departments, for information.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 20th October, 1914.

No. 505.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Letters Patent of the 15th September 1912, the Government of India are hereby pleased to appoint the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay to exercise with effect from the date of this notification the episcopal jurisdiction and functions of the See of Calcutta during the absence from his Diocese on leave of the Most Reverend George Alfred Lefroy, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon.

SANITARY.

The 22nd October, 1914.

No. 1822 —The services of Captain A. D. Stewart, M.D., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 1824.—Captain H. W. Acton, I.M.S., is appointed to act as Health Officer, Simla, until further orders.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd October 1914.

COMMANDS.

No. 944.—Brigadier-General R. G. Egerton, C.B., Indian Army, Colonel on the Staff, to be a Brigade Commander, *vice* Major-General J. G. Turner, Indian Army, resigned, and to retain the rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 15th September 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 945.—Lieutenant Arthur St. John Wright, The Essex Regiment, is admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 28th August 1914.

Lieutenant Wright will have seniority in the rank of Lieutenant from the 20th August 1907, and is promoted to the rank of Captain with effect from the 20th May 1914.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 946.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated 23rd October 1914 :—

To be Lieutenants.

Charles William Fysshe Palmer Roberts,—Cavalry Branch.

Frederic Walter Langford Grantly Norton-Fagge }
 Richmond Horace Nicholas },—Infantry Branch.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Lancelot William Wilkinson Colledge }
 Edward Edelston },—Infantry Branch.
 John Hamilton Courtenay Gayer }
 Charles Edwin Lindsay Anderson }

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 947.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement, dated the 19th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 18th September 1914, pages 7463 and 7464.

War Office,

19th September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

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INFANTRY.

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The Bedfordshire Regiment. Captain Clifton W. McG. Compton, 69th Punjabis, Indian Army, to be Adjutant, 6th (Service) Battalion. Dated 10th August 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 22nd September 1914, pages 7478, 7479, 7499 and 7501.

War Office,

22nd September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

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ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Military Wing.

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :—

Dated 12th September 1914.

Flight Commanders.

Captain Seaton D. Massy, 29th Punjabis, Indian Army.

Captain Cuthbert G. Hoare, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, Indian Army.

Lieutenant Cyril L. N. Newall, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), Indian Army, and is granted the temporary rank of Captain.

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INFANTRY.

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The King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieutenant James R. Peplow, 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be Adjutant, 9th (Service) Battalion. Dated 29th August 1914.

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India Office,

September 22, 1914.

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The KING has approved the retirement of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army :—

Dated 9th September 1914.

Colonel William Alexander Oswald.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bate Hawks.

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Dated 14th September 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert Ward Johnson.

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Supplement, dated the 23rd September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 22nd September 1914, pages 7565, 7566 and 7568.

War Office,

23rd September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade. Dated 5th August 1914 :—

Captain T. G. J. Torrie, 27th Light Cavalry, Indian Army.

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(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade).

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Captain F. W. Hunt, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), Indian Cavalry.

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CAVALRY.

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Reserve Regiments.

Walter Hervey St. John Mildmay, late Major, Assam Valley Light Horse, is granted the temporary rank of Captain. Dated 24th September 1914.

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MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Colonels are granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General :—

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F. B. W. Richardson, Indian Army.

K. J. Buchanan, Indian Army.

W. A. Oswald, Indian Army.

J. A. H. Woodward, Indian Army.

* * * * *

F. Murray, D.S.O., Indian Army.

P. J. Miles, Indian Army.

G. J. FitzM. Soady, Indian Army.

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F. W. J. Caulfeild, Indian Army.

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Third Supplement, dated the 24th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 22nd September 1914, page 7571.

War Office,

24th September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFFS.

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The undermentioned appointments are made :—

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade).

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Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. R. Ostrehan, 9th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army. Dated 25th August 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 25th September 1914, pages 7593, 7594 and 7595.

War Office,

25th September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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Brigade Commanders—

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Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) C. A. Fowler, D.S.O., Indian Army. Dated 26th August 1914.

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Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) H. B. Borradaile, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 24th August 1914.

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Brigade Majors—

Major A. I. R. Glasfurd, 46th Punjabis, Indian Army. Dated 2nd September 1914.

Major E. C. Alexander, D.S.O., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), Indian Army. Dated 2nd September 1914.

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Captain C. J. B. Hay, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's), Indian Army. Dated 2nd September 1914.

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Captain A. H. McCleverty, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry, Indian Army. Dated 2nd September 1914.

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INFANTRY.

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The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment). Captain Edward W. H. Marsh, 13th Rajputs, to be Adjutant, 6th (Service) Battalion. Dated 6th September 1914.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 948.—The promotion of Major J. L. Lunham, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., notified in Army Department Notification No. 910, dated the 9th October 1914, is antedated from 1st September 1914 to 1st March 1914.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 949.—Sub-Conductor John Charles Russell Leslie to be Conductor and Staff-Serjeant Harry Walter Erswell to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Edward Worcester, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th October 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bombay List.

No. 950.—Sub-Conductor John West to be Conductor and Staff-Serjeant (Supernumerary Sub-Conductor) Thomas Neale to be absorbed in the rank of Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List, *vice* Jack Seymour Cooke, deceased; with effect from the 10th October 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).

No. 951.—Jemadar Alah Bakhsh, appointed on probation in Army Department Notification No. 1066, dated the 29th December 1911, is confirmed in that rank ; with effect from the 15th July 1911.

No. 952.—The following promotions are made :—

6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

Jemadar Habibullah Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadars Kabzair Khan and Dani Ram to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 31st August 1914.

19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Jemadar Moti Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadars Bhan Singh and Muhammad Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 1st September 1914.

23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Havildar Binda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sham Singh, transferred to the 34th Sikh Pioneers ; with effect from the 15th August 1914.

31st Punjabis.

Havildar Muhammad Feroz Khan to be Jemadar (supernumerary) and to remain seconded whilst employed under the orders of the Chief of the General Staff ; with effect from the 13th August 1914.

107th Pioneers.

Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Subadar, Colour-Havildar Jota Singh and Havildars Lehna Singh, Maizar Khan, Abdul Rahman, Samundar and Rajaram Jadhaw to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 953.—The following promotions are made :—

*51st Silladar Camel Corps.**To be Risaldar.*

Ressaidar Sháh Wali Khan, *vice* Khuda-bakhsh, seconded for service in British East Africa ; with effect from the 20th July 1914.

*56th Silladar Camel Corps.**To be Risaldar.*

Ressaidar Wazir Beg, *vice* Rahmat Khan, seconded for field service ; with effect from the 22nd August 1914.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 954.—The undermentioned warrant officer has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th October 1914 :—

Conductor Edward Worcester, India Miscellaneous List.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE (BENGAL).

No. 955.—Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph George Hulbert, M.B., has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 27th July 1914.

(Army Department Notification No. 601, dated the 26th June 1914, is hereby cancelled.)

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 956.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to amend the Cantonment Code, 1912, to the extent set forth below :—

For Section 4 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" 4.—The Officer Commanding the Division in the case of headquarter cantonments and cantonments directly under Divisional headquarters, and in all other cases, the Officer Commanding the Brigade, may, by order in writing, appoint any residents of the Cantonment, whether officials or non-officials, or, if he thinks fit, any persons owning land or house property in the cantonment and residing in the neighbourhood thereof, to be additional members of the Cantonment Committee for such period as may be stated in the order, and may similarly revoke any appointment so made."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 957.—Wilfred Tennent Hunter to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th September 1914.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

No. 958.—Henry Charles Whitehouse to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th September 1914.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 959.—Captain J. Morphen-Hold is transferred to the active list of the corps, supernumerary to the establishment, pending absorption. Dated the 27th August 1914.

Alexander William Learmond to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 960.—Second Lieutenant Kenneth Gordon Harper resigns his commission. Dated the 22nd September 1914.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 961.—Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Edward Herbert Hart, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 1st September 1914.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 962.—Second Lieutenant Norman Lincoln to be Lieutenant, *vice* E. L. Greenhough, resigned. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Second Lieutenant George Eric Rowland Slade (Supernumerary), is absorbed in the vacancy caused by the promotion of N. Lincoln. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 963.—Lieutenant Henry Jepps Inman resigns his commission. Dated the 7th September 1914.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 964.—Leonard Munn to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th August 1914.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 965.—Second Lieutenant George Greig Mitchell resigns his commission. Dated the 26th September 1914.

Calcutta Scottish Volunteers.

No. 966.—The following appointments are made to fill existing vacancies. Dated the 15th August 1914:—

To be Majors.

Nicholas Dodd Beatson-Bell, C.I.E.
John Stuart Macdonald.

To be Captains.

Donald Waller Macpherson.
Donald Stuart Murray
Nigel Fairholt Paton.
Edward Hugh Bray.
John Black Ross.
Francis Hugh Stewart, C.I.E.

To be Lieutenants.

James Archibald Brown.
David Keith Cunnison.
Evelyn Digby Donne Jarrad.
James Allan Horne.
John Ross Blackwood.
Alexander Dingwall Anderson.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd October 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 14th and 20th October 1914:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).	Captain John Kerwan Gatacre.	13th October 1914.	France.	Killed in action.
14th Murray's Jat Lancers.	Captain Arthur Edwin Bradshaw.	13th October 1914.	France.	Killed in action.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd October 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 87.—The following appointment is made in the Royal Indian Marine by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from 28th May 1914:—

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

Edward Douglas Lyon-Brown.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th October, 1914.

No. 274.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 146 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890) the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act except section 135 to the Sasaram-Tarachandi Hill Extension of the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway.

No. 275.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1586-T., dated 13th October 1914.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Addition of Rule 42-A., to Chapter IV, Part II, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway, and consequent alteration in the heading of the Chapter.

RESOLUTION.—It has been represented that no conviction can be secured under any section of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890) or under the rules framed thereunder, of persons, other than passengers, found travelling on the foot-board of a running train. In order to meet the case, the Railway Board consider that a rule should be added to Chapter IV, Part II, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, and consequent alteration made in the heading of that chapter.

2. In exercise, therefore, of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption, by the administrations of all lines of railway in British India administered by the Government and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers animals or goods, of the additions, specified in the annexure hereto, to the General Rules for working open lines of railway which were promulgated with their Circular No. R. T. ^{89-A}/₅, dated the 8th September 1906, as amended by their Resolution No. 1025-R.T., dated the 10th June 1912.

3. The Railway Board also desire that the said additions may be brought to the notice of the administrations of the several railways not administered by the Government and that the Agents and Managers of those railways may be invited to submit a formal application for the adoption of the said additions on their respective lines.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution, with the accompanying addenda,

• The Government of Bombay, Political and Public Works Departments.

The Government of Bengal, Railway and Marine Departments.

The Governments of the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, Public Works Department.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Political Secretary, Huzur Durbar, Gwalior.

The Agents, Assam-Bengal, Barsi Light, Bengal and North-Western, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Burma, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Guzerat, Madras and Southern Mahratta, Rohilkund and Kumaon, and South Indian Railways.

The Agent and Chief Engineer, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways.

The Managers and Engineers-in-Chief, Bengal Doonars, Gondal-Porbandar, Jamnagar and Junagad Railways.

The Managers, Bhavnagar, Dholpur-Bari, Jodhpur-Bikaner and Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railways.

The Manager and Executive Engineer, Morvi Railway.

† The Governments of Madras and the Punjab, Public Works Department.

The Government of Burma, Commerce and Industry Department.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province.

The Agents, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal Railways.

The Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos. 1 to 7.

The Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this Resolution and of its enclosure be communicated to the Local Governments* and Administrations and to the officers noted on the margin, for information and necessary action; and to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers noted on the margin† for information.

Enclosure to Railway Department (Railway Board), Resolution No. 1586 T., dated the 13th October 1914.

Addenda to Chapter IV, Part II, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, promulgated with Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. ^{88-A}/₅, dated the 8th September 1906, as amended by their Resolution No. 1025-R. T., dated the 10th June 1912.

Add the following as Rule 42-A.—Any person, not duly authorised, riding on the engine or tender, or in, under, or upon, any vehicle or portion of a vehicle not intended for the carriage of passengers, is liable to a penalty of fifty rupees and to removal from the Railway.

Add—the words "and penalties" to the heading of the Chapter after the word "persons."

The 21st October, 1914.

No. 276.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 324, dated 7th November 1913, Mr. H. H. Spalding, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 21st September 1914.

No. 277.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 81, dated the 22nd April 1914, Mr. D. L. McPherson, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Locomotive Superintendent, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 21st September 1914.

The 22nd October, 1914.

No. 278.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned surveys being carried out by the agency of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company for the following lines of railway :—

- (i) from Lohardaga to Jaithari station on the Katni branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, with branch to Lafa Coal Field on the 2' 6" gauge,
- (ii) from Gunupur to Parvatipur on the 5' 6" gauge, and
- (iii) from Vizianagram to Vizagapatam, *via* Bimlipatam on the 5' 6" gauge.

These surveys will be known as the Bengal Nagpur Railway Extension Surveys.

No. 279.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and are posted to the Railways noted against their names :—

Name.	Railway.
Mr. Vincent Lee Dean	North Western Railway.
„ Reginald Quentin Cruttwell	Eastern Bengal Railway.
„ Edward Alfred Sims	Eastern Bengal Railway.
„ Robin Proudlock	North Western Railway.

No. 280.—The undermentioned reversions and promotion from and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, State Railways, are ordered :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Pratt, C.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, temporary...	Chief Engineer, 2nd class ...	14th September 1914.
Woodside, J.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto.
Hanby, W. A. E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto.
Muter, Major R. S., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Ditto.
Young, J. A. F.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Executive Engineer ...	Ditto.
Wilkinson, Major C. W., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto.
Harvey, F. J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	17th September 1914.
Allum, F. W.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Executive Engineer ...	Ditto.
White, J. H.	Executive Engineer	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	19th September 1914.

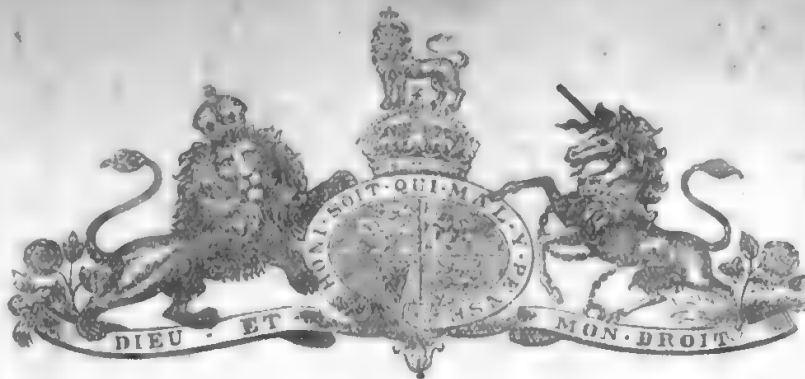
The 23rd October, 1914.

No. 281.—Mr. R. H. N. Baxter, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent with temporary rank in class II, grade 5, of that Establishment, with effect from the 28th September 1914 and until further orders.

No. 282.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 200, dated 4th August 1914, Mr. A. R. G. Lilley, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 30th September 1914.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 44. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th October, 1914.

No. 53.—The following Statutes are published for general information :—

SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 86.]

Arrangement of Sections.

Section.

1. Distribution of gratuities without probate in certain cases.
2. Amendment of s. 2 (1) of Act of 1909.

(1719)

Section.

3. Amendment to s. 4 of Act of 1887
4. Power to grant superannuation allowances to civil servants transferred to other employment in certain cases.
5. Repeal of s. 4 of the Act of 1859 and s. 3 of the Act of 1884 as to added years.
6. Repeal of s. 7 (2) of the Act of 1887.
7. Short title.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE SUPERANNUATION ACTS, 1834 TO 1909.

[18th September, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Where the Treasury has decided to grant a gratuity to the legal personal representatives of a deceased civil servant under section two or section three of the Superannuation Act, 1909, probate or other proof of the title of the personal representatives of the deceased may be dispensed with and the gratuity paid or distributed in manner provided by section eight of the Superannuation Act, of 1887, and that section shall apply accordingly as if such gratuity as aforesaid were a sum due to the deceased at the time of his death in respect of superannuation allowance.

50 & 51 Vict., c. 67.
Edw. 7. c. 10.

2. The amount of the gratuity which may be granted under sub-section (1) of section two of the Superannuation Act, 1909, to the legal personal representatives of a civil servant who dies whilst still employed in the service shall be either the amount specified in that sub-section, or an amount equal to the amount of the additional allowance which the Treasury might have granted to him if he had retired from the civil service on the ground of ill-health at the date of his death, whichever may be the greater.

3. If any person dies while in his employment, being a person to whom a gratuity might have been granted under section four of the Superannuation Act, 1887, if at the time of his death he had retired from such employment because of infirmity of mind or body, the Treasury may, if they think fit, grant to his dependants such compassionate gratuity as they might have granted to the deceased person had he so retired.

4. (1) If a civil servant has been before the passing of this Act or is thereafter transferred, with the consent of the head officer of his department, to employment which is approved employment within the meaning of this section, it shall be lawful, upon his retirement from that employment under conditions which would have entitled him to any superannuation allowance, additional allowance, or gratuity had he continued to be employed as a civil servant, for the Treasury, if the head officer of the department in which he was serving at the time of transfer makes a recommendation to that effect, to grant to him, out of moneys provided by Parliament, such superannuation allowance, additional allowance, or gratuity as might have been granted to him if, at the date of transfer, he had retired from the Civil Service on the ground of ill-health.

55 & 56 Vict., c. 40.

(2) For the purposes of this section "approved employment" means employment, whether within or without His Majesty's Dominions (not being employment in a public office within the meaning of the Superannuation Act, 1892, service in which qualifies for the grant of a superannuation allowance), which is recognised by the head officer of the department in which the civil servant was serving at the time of transfer, and by the Treasury, as being employment to which it is expedient that the provisions of this section should apply.

23 Vict., c. 66.

(3) Section twelve of the Superannuation Act, 1859, is hereby repealed, but nothing in this repeal shall affect the rights of any officer who, before the passing of this Act, has been transferred from employment entitling him to a superannuation allowance to public employment under the Crown not so entitling him, nor shall this repeal affect the said section as applied by any other enactment.

47 & 48 Vict., c. 57.

5. Section four of the Superannuation Act, 1859, and section three of the Superannuation Act, 1884 (which relate to superannuation allowances of persons holding professional and other special offices), are hereby repealed, but nothing in this repeal shall affect the rights of any person who, before the date of the

Repeal of s. 4 of the Act of 1859 and s. 3 of the Act of 1884 as to added years.

passing of this Act, has been appointed to an office to which an order, warrant, or minute of the Treasury, issued under either of the said sections, applied.

6. Sub-section (2) of section seven of the Superannuation Act, 1887 (which provides for the reduction of the pension, superannuation and other allowance payable to a person when that person is or becomes a lunatic towards whose maintenance a contribution is made out of moneys provided by Parliament), is hereby repealed.

7. This Act may be cited as the Superannuation Act, 1914; and the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1909, and this Act may be cited together as the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1914.

NAVY (PLEDGING OF CERTIFICATES, ETC.) ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 89.]

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE DISPOSAL OR PLEDGING OF CERTIFICATES, NAVAL UNIFORMS, OR OTHER PROPERTY, AND FOR PURPOSES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

[18th September, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. Section one hundred and fifty-six of the Army Act (which imposes a penalty on purchasing from soldiers regimental necessaries, equipment, stores, etc.) shall apply to persons serving in the naval forces of the Crown as it applies to soldiers, with such adaptations as the Admiralty may by regulations prescribe; and the Admiralty may by those regulations extend the application of sub-section nine of the said section so as to make it applicable to any certificate relating to the service of any person serving in the naval forces of the Crown.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Navy (Pledging of Certificates, etc.) Act, 1914.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 30th October 1914.

No. 1745.—The following regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in August 1915, are published for general information :—

[Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department].

NOTICE.

I.C.S.&c.
1915.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

An open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, commencing on the 2nd August, 1915, under the Regulations, a copy of which is sent herewith.

The number of persons to be selected at this examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the 1st June 1915, an application on the prescribed form, a copy of which is sent herewith. No allegation that an Application Form or a letter respecting such Form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered by the Commissioners unless the person making such allegation produces a Post Office Certificate of Posting. Candidates, who delay their applications until the last day, will do so at their own risk.

Acknowledgments of such Application Forms are sent, and any Candidate who has filled up and returned the printed Application Form but has not received an acknowledgment of it within four complete days should at once write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W. Failure to comply with this provision will deprive the Candidate of any claim to consideration.

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted early in July, 1915, to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which Candidates will be required to attend and as to the manner in which the fee (£6) is to be paid.

Clerkships (Class I.) in the Home Civil Service, Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service.

The forms of application for admission to the next Open Competitive Examinations for these Services are not yet ready for issue.

Intending Candidates would do well to apply by letter to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W., about Easter, 1915. Their attention is called to the Note printed below.

The last day for the receipt of forms of application will be 1st June, 1915.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

July 1914.

NOTE.

If Open Competitive Examinations for the following Services, *vis.*—

Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service ;

Clerkships (Class I.) in the Home Civil Service.;

should be held in 1915 concurrently with the Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, candidates duly eligible in respect of age will be admitted to compete for any two or all three of these Services, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) They must send to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, within the time appointed, an application on the form prescribed for each of the respective services.*

(2) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for either the India or the Colonial Service (or both), as well as for the Home Service, will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the India or Colonial Service or on the list of candidates for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service.

* Candidates who may desire to enter the competitions for the Home and Colonial Services should apply about Easter next to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W., for the prescribed forms of application. The forms must reach the Secretary on or before the 1st June.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service.

(3) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for both the India and Colonial Services will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the Civil Service of India or on the list of candidates for Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for Eastern Cadetships.

(4) All declarations of choice are irrevocable.

(5) Candidates for all three or any two of the above-mentioned services will be required to pay a consolidated fee of £6.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

July, 1914.

[Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS.

* * * *The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.*

1. An examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year for such number of appointments to that Service as the Secretary of State may on each occasion determine. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners:—

(i) That he is a natural-born subject of His Majesty.

(ii) That he had attained the age of twenty-two, and had not attained the age of twenty-four on the first day of August of the year in which the Examination is held.

[*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, no. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, as amended by Notification no. 404, dated 19th May, 1898, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.*]

(iii) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.*

(iv) That he is of good moral character.

* The Civil Service Commissioners will regard no person as constitutionally fitted for appointment to the Civil Service of India who has not been satisfactorily vaccinated within the last seven years.

3. No person who, in a previous year, accepted the offer of a nomination as a Selected Candidate for the Civil Service of India and subsequently resigned his position as a Selected Candidate, will be admitted to the examination.

4. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries in the case of any Candidate should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

5. The open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following 38 subjects (a) :—

	Marks.
1. English Composition...	500
2. Sanskrit Language and Literature	800
3. Arabic Language and Literature...	800
Greek, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
4. Translation	400
5. Prose Composition	200
6. Verse Composition	200
7. Literature, etc.	300
Latin, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
8. Translation	400
9. Prose Composition	200
10. Verse Composition	200
11. Literature, &c.	300
12. English Language and Literature	600
13. Italian, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
14. Italian, History of the Language and Literature	200
15. French, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
16. French, History of the Language and Literature	200
17. German, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
18. German, History of the Language and Literature	200
The History of these Languages and their Literatures can only be taken by candidates who also offer themselves for the rest of the examination in those languages.	
19. Lower Mathematics	1,200
20. Higher Mathematics	1,200
Natural Science, i.e., any number not exceeding four of the following, or three if both Lower and Higher Mathematics be also taken :—	
21. Chemistry	600
22. Physics	600
23. Geology	600

(a) A Syllabus, defining the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W.

					Marks.
24.	Botany	...	...	...	600
25.	Zoology	...	...	...	600
26.	Animal Physiology	...	...	...	600
27.	Geography	...	...	...	600
28.	Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	..	...	...	500
29.	Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)	...	...	...	500
	English History, either or both sections may be taken :—				
30.	Section I, to A.D. 1485	...	...	...	400
31.	Section II, A.D. 1485 to 1848	...	...	...	400
32.	General Modern History	...	...	...	500
33.	Logic and Psychology	...	...	...	600
34.	Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy	...	...	...	600
35.	Political Economy and Economic History	...	...	...	600
36.	Political Science	...	...	...	500
37.	Roman Law	...	...	...	500
38.	English Law	...	...	...	500

From the marks assigned to Candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

Consistently with the limitations specified above Candidates are at liberty to name any of the foregoing subjects, provided that the maximum number of marks that can be obtained from the subjects chosen is limited to 6,000. If this maximum is exceeded by a Candidate's selection he will be required to indicate one of his subjects, the marks for which should, in his case, be reduced so as to bring his maximum marks within the prescribed limit. The marks so reduced will be subject to a correspondingly reduced deduction.

Moreover, if a Candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a further deduction will, on that account, be made from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.*

6. A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order so many competitors, up to the determined number of appointments, as are found by the Civil Service Commissioners to be qualified by examination, shall be designated to be Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided that they appear to be duly qualified in other respects. Should any Selected Candidate become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not. In the former case the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a Selected Candidate.

7. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will undergo an examination, called the Final Examination, in the following compulsory subjects (b) :—

				Marks.
1.	Indian Penal Code	...	...	400
2.	Code of Criminal Procedure	...	...	200
3.	The Indian Evidence Act	...	...	200
4.	Indian History	...	...	400
5.	The principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned	...	...	400

* It is notified for general information that the number of marks deducted for bad handwriting may be considerable.

(b) Instructions, showing the extent of the examination, will be issued to Selected Candidates, as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

The principal Vernacular Language prescribed for each Province to which Candidates are assigned is as follows:—

For the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab or the Central Provinces	...	...	...	Hindustani.
For Bengal or Assam	...	...	...	Bengali.
(unless it is the Candidate's mother tongue.)				
For Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	Hindustani.
For Burma	...	...	...	Burmese.
For Bombay	...	...	...	Marathi.
(unless it is the Candidate's mother tongue.)				
For Madras	...	...	...	Tamil or Telugu.
(at the option of the Candidate.)				

In Hindustani the Candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagari character.

A Candidate assigned to Bengal or Assam, whose mother tongue is Bengali, must offer for examination Hindustani; a Candidate assigned to Bombay, whose mother tongue is Marathi, must offer for examination Hindustani; and a Candidate assigned to Madras, whose mother tongue is either of the languages shown against his Province, must offer the other for examination.

8. Selected Candidates may in addition offer in the Final Examination one of the following optional subjects:—

	Marks.
1. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	450
2. Sanskrit	400
3. Arabic	400
4. Persian	400
5. Hindustani	400

No Candidate who offered Sanskrit or Arabic at the Open Competition may offer the same language at the Final Examination; and only Candidates assigned to the Province of Burma may offer Hindustani as an optional subject.

9. In the Final Examination, as in the Open Competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the Open Competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

If any Candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending such examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination.

10. The selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in Riding.

The examinations in riding will be held as follows:—

- (1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.
- (2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination. Candidates who may then satisfy the Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of all the duties of the Civil Service of India will be awarded marks ranging between 101 and 200 according to the degree of proficiency displayed, to be added to their marks in the Final Examination. Candidates who fall short of this adequate proficiency but show such minimum proficiency as is evidence that with a moderate amount of practice they can attain full proficiency, will receive marks ranging between 1 and 100; they will be allowed to proceed to India and will on their arrival there be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their

Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government.

A Candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has reached the minimum standard of proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. The Selected Candidates who, on examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 7, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, conduct during the period of probation, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London," at any time after the 1st December, in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. No person will be admitted to the Examination from whom the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners has not received on or before the 1st June (or, if that date should fall on a Sunday or public holiday, then, on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open), in the year in which the Examination is to be held, an application, in the handwriting of the Candidate, on the prescribed form.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :—

(i.) *Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii.) *An allowance amounting to £150 will be given to any Candidate who passes his probation at one of the Universities or colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Aberdeen and London (University College); Victoria University, Manchester.*

This allowance will be paid to the selected Candidate in four instalments on the following dates respectively :—December 24th, after his selection, March 25th, June 24th and the date of his signing his covenant on being finally appointed to the Service.

With the final instalment an allowance on account of passage to India will be paid to each newly appointed civilian to the amount of £37 10s. 0d., for passage to Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, and £43 for passage to Rangoon, the Officer then making his own arrangements for his passage.

The payment of each of the first three instalments will be conditional on the receipt, by the Secretary of State, through the Civil Service Commissioners, of a Certificate that the Candidate has fulfilled up to date the requirements of the Authorities, and shown satisfactory conduct at the Authorized University or College; the fourth and final instalment will be paid as soon as the selected Candidate has signed his covenant, and for its payment no certificate from College Authorities will be required.

The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

(iii.) *Each Candidate will be required before receiving the first instalment of his allowance to execute an agreement binding himself and one surety, jointly and severally, to refund all monies he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event of—*

(1) *his failure to pass the Final Examination within the time prescribed by the Regulations, and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Civil Service of India, or*

(2) *his subsequent failure to execute the usual covenant, and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.*

(iv.) *All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make towards their own pensions or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(v) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Candidates obtaining Certificates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.*

(vi.) *Candidates obtaining Certificates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificates of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(vii.) *Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected, and will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination, unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the candidate.*

Civil Service Commission,
July 1914.

A Manual of Rules and Regulations applicable to members of the Civil Service of India has been compiled by permission of the Government of India, and may now be procured from the undermentioned Agents for the sale of Indian Official publications. Price 1s. 6d. LONDON.—A. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W. C.; P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S. W.; Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68, Carter Lane, E.C.; B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.; Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.; Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S. W.; W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.; Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, W.C. EDINBURGH.—Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court. DUBLIN.—E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, OXFORD. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street. CAMBRIDGE.—Deighton, Bell & Co., Trinity Street. GERMANY.—Friedländer & Sohn, 11, Carl-Strasse, Berlin, N.W., 6; Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig; Karl W. Hiersemann, 29, Königstrasse, Leipzig. FRANCE. Ernest Leroux, Rue Bonaparte, Paris. HOLLAND.—Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

The Commissioners have been requested by the Secretary of State for India to draw the attention of Selected Candidates to the prefatory note attached to this manual, as it is considered important that it should be clearly understood that this compilation is not to be regarded in any other light than that of a collection, made for facility of reference, of certain information and rules, that it is by no means exhaustive, and that it is liable to such modifications as may from time to time be sanctioned by competent authority.

[Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.]

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA; &C., &C.

Syllabus of any Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, Clerkships (Class I) in the Home Civil Service, and Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service that may be held in the year 1915, and of any other competition that may be held in combination therewith.

In view of the importance of legible handwriting in the public service, Candidates are warned that the provision as to deductions for bad handwriting in these competitions will be strictly enforced.

Candidates are warned that full marks cannot be obtained on any paper unless the whole of it is answered, or, in cases where the number of questions to be answered is specified, unless the full number specified is answered.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several specified subjects.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit; composition in Sanskrit; Sanskrit Literature, including the life, thought, and antiquities of Ancient India, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject; questions on the Sanskrit Language (including questions on Philology).

Composition will be required in Classical Sanskrit alone; elsewhere Vedic Sanskrit is also included.

Candidates are expected to make a special study of the Seventh Mandala of the Rig-veda, but other Vedic hymns may also be set in the examination.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translation from Arabic; set composition and free composition in Arabic; Arabic Literature, including the life and thought of the Arabs as shown in the literature, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject; questions on the Arabic language (including questions on Philology).

Greek Literature.—Questions on the Greek Language (including questions on Philology), Literature, and Antiquities.

Latin Literature.—Questions on the Latin Language (including questions on Philology) and on Roman Literature and Antiquities.

English Language and Literature.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented in the chief writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III and the death of Queen Victoria.

A minute and detailed knowledge will not be looked for in this part of the Examination. But its aim will be to test how far the Candidates have studied at first hand the chief productions of the greatest English writers, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English Literature.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the following periods, which will follow each other year by year in rotation,

Period I: 1360 to 1600, Chaucer to Spenser.

Period II: 1600 to 1660, The later Elizabethans.

Period III: 1660 to 1744, The age of Dryden and Pope.

Period IV: 1744 to 1800, From the death of Pope to Cowper.

Period V: 1800 to 1832, Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.

Period VI: 1832 to 1892, From the death of Scott to the death of Tennyson.

The Examination in this part will require from the Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English Language and Literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners. The names and other indications placed beside the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare and Milton, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1660; all the works of Wordsworth and Coleridge within the period 1800 to 1832; all the works of Carlyle, Landor, and Macaulay within the period 1832 to 1892.

For the year 1915, Period IV (1744-1800) is prescribed, and the following are the specified books:—

Gray.—Poems; Letters.

Cowper.—The Task; Correspondence.

Burns.—Poems.

Johnson.—The Vanity of Human Wishes; Rasselas.

Goldsmith.—Poems; The Vicar of Wakefield; She Stoops to Conquer.

Fielding.—Tom Jones.

Sterne.—Tristram Shandy; A Sentimental Journey.

Burke.—American Speeches; Reflections on the French Revolution.

Sheridan.—The Rivals; The Critic.

Italian Translation Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

Italian, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before the time of Dante. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Italian.

French Translation Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

French, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in French.

German Translation Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

German, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in German.

Lower Mathematics—Plane Geometry including conic sections; Solid Geometry including the method of orthogonal projection; Algebra and Plane Trigonometry; Elementary Plane Co-ordinate Geometry; Elementary Mechanics of solids and fluids; Geometrical Optics; Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus with simple illustrations from other branches of the subject. The questions may involve the use of drawing instruments. The use of the slide rule is allowed.

Higher Mathematics.—Higher Algebra (including Theory of Equations) Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid), Statics including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. The questions may involve the use of drawing instruments. The use of the slide rule is allowed.

Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Animal Physiology.—Candidates are warned that the practical Examinations carry a large proportion of the marks.

Geography.—Geography as understood in the universities, not excluding topics which concern geography jointly with other subjects such as economics, history, physics, botany, and geology. There will be a practical test which will necessitate a knowledge of cartographical methods and notations, and for this test drawing instruments may be required.

Greek History.—Questions (a) on the General and (b) on the Constitutional History of Greece to the death of Alexander. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

Roman History.—Questions (a) on the General and (b) on the Constitutional History of Rome to the death of Trajan. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

English History.—The subject will include (a) the Political History of the British Isles and the Colonies, (b) the Constitutional History of England. Candidates should be acquainted with the following authorities:—

Period I, to 1485 : Stubbs, *Select Charters* [Clarendon Press].

Period II, 1485 to 1848 : Prothero, *Statutes and Constitutional Documents* [Clarendon Press]; Gardiner, *Documents of the Puritan Revolution* [Clarendon Press].